

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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Vol VI No 010

15 January 1985

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MID VICE PRESIDENT CRITICIZES ECONOMIC PLAN

PY141619 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Jan 85 p 5

[Text] (NA) -- The five-year plan prepared by Planning Secretary Juan Sourrouille is "ever so much more dangerous (than what has been done so far) in that it offers technical credibility to a model which up to now had been defended with improvisations and insolvent dialectics," Integration and Development Party (MID) Vice President Rogelio Frigerio said in a newspaper article published yesterday. In an article written for the daily TIEMPO ARGENTINO and published in yesterday's edition. Frigerio stated that the plan projects for the future what had already been agreed on short-term basis with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), "the results of which can plainly be seen."

In his analysis of the government plan, Frigerio said it "is overtly anti-industrialist" and it projects exporting "primary products," which "is a return to the past, yielding to increasingly unequal trade." He stated that the plan had been prepared with the generally accepted techniques for economic planning, "a fact, which although praiseworthy, does not necessarily mean the plan will be consistent enough when confronted with reality."

The MID economist also held that the plan does not integrate the productive sector, strengthens Argentina's dependency and as social tension would be on the rise, repressive mechanisms to contain them would therefore also increase. Finally, he said the programme is based on increasing exports by developing productivity, but limiting this to certain sectors, a "concept which is openly anti-industrialist."

Sourrouille Responds

PY141616 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Jan 85 p 5

[Text] (DYN) -- The economic plan published by the government this past week should be considered "guidelines for the policy" which the administration will seek to employ in the reorganisation of the economy over the course of the next five years, but it is a plan which also "contemplates procedural flexibility," according to Planning Secretary Juan Sourrouille, the architect of the programme. Sourrouille said in an interview with the DIARIOS AND NOTICIAS news agency that the key to the plan was to "invest in order to export," with everyone "exporting whatever he can."

The planning secretary lashed out at those who had criticized the programme, saying that if those who have given their opinions without having access to the document had had the rudimentary consideration to read it first, they could have had something more useful to say to society and not be repeating some of the errors of the past." Sourrouille singled out Developmentalist (MID) Vice President Rogelio Frigerio as an example of those whose criticism was not constructive, saying that "it is absolutely obvious that you have to produce in order to export, and if that (concept) is all, the privileged mind of 'Don Rogelio' can come up with, we haven't discovered a thing."

On the economic guidelines themselves, Sourrouille said: "It is our (the administration's) aim, as discussed with President Raul Alfonsin at the outset, that this should not be taken as a 'plan' as it is being called. In principle it defines a strategy and it is because of this that the document is called 'Guidelines for a Strategy.'

"The government, and I imagine the whole country," the planning secretary said, "was faced with a serious concern: Does the Argentine economic problem have a solution? Is it possible to manage, given all the difficulties, and, fundamentally the restrictions posed by the (foreign) debt, to offer Argentines a state of greater well-being? If that is possible, and we think it is, there is a need to find a strategic policy with which to handle the biggest problems at the same time."

Sourrouille said that he felt the economic guidelines published last week constituted "an interesting answer to this proposal." The planning secretary indicated that the guidelines had to be based on the need to meet foreign obligations, promote economic growth at home, correct the grave budgetary situation, and still let Argentines live in accordance with their basic economic expectations. "That is why," Sourrouille said, "this strategy takes investment and exports as its most central points. We think that just investing without a clear picture of what you are investing in doesn't make much sense in the Argentina of today. Investing in order to export that's the key."

GOVERNMENT GRANTS 20.8 PERCENT WAGE INCREASE

PY150213 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 Jan (DYN) -- The Argentine Government tonight officially announced that it has granted a 20.8 percent salary increase to all government and private workers and noted that this increase will be added to the basic salaries established in all collective labor contracts. The government also increased the minimum salary to 20,000 pesos. The salary increase announced tonight marked the end of a longstanding practice which was started under the last military regime and which gave the government the power to establish salary guidelines for the private sector.

UK UNIVERSITY REPORT ON REARMAMENT DISAVOWED

PY142038 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1835 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Jan (NA) -- Regarding a London report about alleged Argentine rearmament, a reliable Defense Ministry source has said that "the United Kingdom is most probably trying to justify its budget because it is not the first time that a report about Argentine rearmament has been issued."

The spokesman said that "the weapons that arrived recently were bought under contracts signed before the installation of the current democratic government," adding that noncompliance with those contracts would have resulted in greater expenses than compliance with the contracts."

Referring to a report issued by a British university about alleged Argentine rearmament after the Malvinas war, the source said that "the United Kingdom is spending large sums of money in the growing militarization of the Malvinas Islands, so such fairy tales are invented to justify its actions."

Regarding the replacement of the members of the Armed Forces Supreme Council, the spokesman reported that "the replacement of those officers this month is proceeding in accordance with procedures." The members of the supreme military council presented their resignations to Defense Minister Raul Borrás in November 1984. However, their replacements have yet to be named. Until the new military council members are named, the military council will continue working under the officers who have submitted their resignations.

Referring again to alleged Argentine rearmament, the spokesman said that the London report points out that a British university has prepared a report which states that Argentina is better armed now than during the Malvinas war because of the purchase of new weapons.

The Argentine government has acknowledged the arrival of new foreign-built weapons under the terms of contracts signed by former administrations. The Argentine Navy has ordered the construction of missile-equipped frigates and submarines from Germany as well as the purchase of F-4 Douglas aircraft from Israel and rockets from France and Israel.

LA PAZ ELECTRIC, POWER WORKERS END STRIKE

PY101926 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Excerpt] The La Paz electric and power workers last night decided to lift their indefinite strike.

Alfonso Sanchez, a leader of the electric and power workers, last night told Panamericana that the sector has decided to suspend the strike because of the problems that the lack of electricity was creating in various suburbs. He added that they would resume normal services today and that they would immediately assist the affected suburbs.

Sanchez concluded by reporting that an agreement will be signed with directors of the electric company this afternoon.

Similarly, the Bank Employees Federation has decided to hold a 24-hour strike today reportedly because of wage problems that some member organizations are confronting.

MINERS REACT VIOLENTLY TO BANK EMPLOYEES STRIKE

PY121905 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Workers at the San Jose mine in Oruro have reacted violently against the strike by the state bank employees by holding a march that concluded in the city of Pagador. The San Jose miners [words indistinct] because they did not receive their pay on time as a result of the strike.

[Begin report] This is a report for Radio Panamericana from Oruro. The mineworkers have reacted energetically to the strike being held by the state bank employees.

At noon today, the San Jose miners held a protest demonstration in the central square and detonated dynamite sticks. The incident prompted the immediate intervention of departmental police personnel, who used tear gas to protect the state bank facilities and to prevent the miners from occupying them.

The San Jose mineworkers are protesting forcefully against what they have described as a lack of consideration and of [word indistinct] by the employees, arguing that through the strike the employees have prevented the delivery of funds allotted to this district for the payment of their wages. [end report]

MILL WORKERS HOLD DEPUTY LABOR MINISTER HOSTAGE

PA121439 Paris AFP in Spanish 1344 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] La Paz, 12 Jan (AFP) -- Oswaldo Poppe, deputy minister of labor, and several executives of the Santa Cruz spinning mill located in the city of Santa Cruz (1,000 km east of this capital) were taken hostage by the workers who are demanding wage increases, it was reported here today. The workers say that the company has not fulfilled a ruling by the Labor Ministry which grants them a 150-percent wage increase. The company maintains that the ruling is illegal and has presented a petition to the Supreme Court demanding its nullification, which the Supreme Court has not resolved as yet.

The Santa Cruz spinning mill is the most modern in the country, although it faces great economic problems since it cannot find sufficient markets for its products.

MIR LEADER DISCUSSES PARTY 'LEADERSHIP CRISIS'

PY121405 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Guillermo Capobianco, member of the Paz Zamora faction in the divided Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], has made statements regarding the internal crisis in his party.

[Begin recording] What is happening in my party is an acute and perhaps somewhat dramatic reflection of the general crisis of the country. This is natural, since we are front rank participants in the strong effort of our people and country to overcome the crisis. The MIR crisis is one of leadership. The party grassroots are now aware of this, because our two top leaders have taken different roads. [end recording]

These are the exclusive statements made to Radio Panamericana by Guillermo Capobianco, who remains loyal to former Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora.

COMIBOL AVOIDS U.S. LEGAL ACTION TO FREEZE FUNDS

PY111830 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Mining and Metallurgy Minister Luis Pommier, who has just been confirmed in his post as minister, has said to Radio Panamericana that he is aware of the legal action taken in the U.S. capital to freeze Bolivian funds.

In this regard, the minister said that the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [Comibol] also took the necessary measures in this regard because, according to U.S. press reports, Comibol is one of the Bolivian enterprises most seriously hurt by the legal action. Pommier explained that Comibol has already withdrawn all its funds from banks in the United States.

[Begin Pommier recording] The Mining Ministry learned about this case about 1 and 1/2 months ago. On that occasion, the planning minister took the necessary measures by organizing a group of lawyers to face the actions of a U.S. bank. According to the press reports, it seems that our actions did not have the desired effects. This is the case of a U.S. enterprise that is said to have carried out work for the Bolivian Government about 6 years ago, an enterprise that in the meantime has gone bankrupt. I do not know how this company was able to get the means to take this outrageous legal action against the Bolivian Government. However, I would like to say that the people should remain calm because Comibol was aware of the actions and has withdrawn all its funds from the bank before the freezing of funds. [end recording]

FIGUEIREDO TO RETURN TO BRASILIA 16 JAN

PY141352 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Yesterday, President Figueiredo pled, asked, and protested, and he got what he wanted: He will return to Brasilia on Wednesday, 16 January, to greet and compliment his successor who is to be chosen by the Electoral College that will convene tomorrow. In Rio de Janeiro, surgeon Paulo Niemeyer revealed that he resisted the president's request as much as he could, but finally gave in. Dr Niemeyer said: He wants to leave very badly, so what can I do?

Military sources have termed the upcoming meeting between President Joao Figueiredo and his successor as historic, marking the official beginning of the peaceful transition of power.

President Joao Figueiredo will celebrate his birthday tomorrow at the Sao Jose Clinic in Rio de Janeiro, and Dr Paulo Niemeyer has promised a small cake to mark it.

GENERAL SEES NO REASON FOR ELECTION DAY ALERT

PY120254 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Speaking in Sao Paulo, General Sebastiao Jose Ramos de Castro commented on the political situation in Brazil. He said that there is no reason for the federal troops to go on a state of alert on the occasion of the Electoral College session to elect the new president of Brazil. The commander of the 1st Army said that the country is going through a period of calm and peace, and that the posture of the Army will only be changed by a ministerial order. This statement was made by Gen Ramos de Castro following the ceremony at which Major General of the Air Force Joao Soares Nunes became commander of the IV COMAR [Regional Air Command] in Sao Paulo.

PLANALTO MILITARY COMMANDER CRUZ TRANSFERRED

PY111847 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1555 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Excerpts] General Newton Cruz today left the Planalto [Brasilia area] Military Command. During the time when he was commander, he enforced the security measures adopted for Brasilia on two different occasions: in November 1983 when the voting on Decree No 2065 for the salary policy took place, as well as in April 1984 during the Dante de Oliveira amendment voting session.

The emergency measures had been adopted under the excuse of preventing congressmen from being pressured by the people, that is, the same people who had chosen these congressmen.

Gen Newton Cruz largely abused the power granted to him by the emergency measures. He used the whip and went into the streets to intimidate the people and offend journalists and congressmen. To sum up the matter, he offended the citizenry.

Gen Newton Cruz now leaves the powerful Planalto Military Command to become deputy chief of the Army Personnel Department, a bureaucratic post.

New Commander Assumes Post

PY120156 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] The new commander of the Planalto Military Command and the 11th Military Region is General Mario Orlando Ribeiro Sampaio, who took up his position today. He replaced General Newton Araujo de Oliveira Cruz, who has been transferred to the post of deputy chief of the General Personnel Department.

The 11th Military Region encompasses the Federal District of Brasilia, Goias, and the Triangle of Minas Gerais. The ceremony was presided over by Army Minister Walter Pires, and was attended by Federal District Governor Jose Ornelles, Goias Governor Sires Rezende, and members of the Army High Command.

NUCLEBRAS PRESIDENT REVEALS PILOT PLANT PLANS

PY120130 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Nuclebras President Dario Gomes today announced that in 2 years two pilot plants for the utilization of uranium ore from the Itataia mine, in the municipality of Santa Quiteria, in Ceara State, will be in operation. He explained that the second phase of the undertaking will begin thereafter, aimed at the production of 2,000 tons of yellow cake and 300,000 tons of phosphoric acid. The Itataia deposits, located 200 km from Fortaleza, are the country's largest, and one of the world's largest as well, with reserves estimated at 142,500 tons of uranium oxide.

Next Thursday, 17 January, Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals will visit the Admiral Alvaro Alberto Nuclear Complex in Angra dos Reis, Rio de Janeiro, he will inspect all of its installations, beginning with those of Angra I, that are in operation. Then he will visit the construction sites of Angra II and Angra III, and the Nuclear Complex Information Center.

Minister Cals will also meet with experts of Nuclebras and Furnas Electricity Company, who will brief him on the nuclear projects. Nuclebras President Dario Gomes will give a speech on the development of the Brazilian nuclear program, focusing on the accomplishments and prospects for the coming years. Members of the Brazilian Electric Power [Electrobras] administration council, led by its president General Costa Cavalcanti, will also be in Angra dos Reis on Thursday, 17 January.

DEL VALLE ON DISAGREEMENT, TALKS WITH BOLIVIA

PY150038 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Upon resuming his activities [after a vacation], Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle noted today that the Chilean-Bolivian foreign ministers meeting to be held in Bogota is still on. However, Foreign Minister del Valle admitted that there are disagreements between the Chilean position regarding the Bogota meeting and the statement recently made by former Bolivian Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez in this regard. The Chilean foreign minister did admit that there is a basic disagreement in this regard.

[Begin recording] [Del Valle] Yes, there is a disagreement over basic issues.

[Reporter] If this disagreement prevails, will the talks fail?

[Del Valle] Well, at least the talks should be suspended until this disagreement is resolved. [end recording]

Foreign Ministry Communique

PY150119 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] A few minutes ago, the Chilean Foreign Ministry issued an official communique in which Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle refers to a recent statement issued by former Bolivian Foreign Minister [Gustavo Fernandez] regarding the meeting Chile and Bolivia are scheduled to hold in Bogota on 5 February.

The highlights of the communique, which was read by Foreign Ministry spokesman Marcelo Padilla, follow:

[Begin recording] I will attend the Bogota meeting whenever Bolivian authorities unequivocally uphold a constructive position in keeping with what was previously agreed upon in New York and Brasilia regarding the true objective of the scheduled meeting. Only in this way will we be able to have a viable dialogue. [end recording]

The communique adds that any negotiations to be held regarding Bolivia's aspiration to have a sea outlet will be of a strictly bilateral nature since Chile rejects any plans to hold negotiations at the multilateral level.

The communique notes that the remark made by the former Bolivian foreign minister, who said that the Bogota negotiations will seek to achieve permanent peace in the region, is completely unnecessary. In his communique, the Chilean foreign minister notes that Chile is motivated by its irrevocable will to strictly uphold international treaties and international rights. The communique also states:

[Begin Padilla recording] Point 3: The Chilean Government does not accept the establishment of any prerequisites to hold talks with Bolivia as claimed by Gustavo Fernandez, who discussed eventual results of this meeting based on nonexistent prerequisites.

Point 4: Moreover, the Chilean Government refuses to discuss the cession of any part of its territory if it is not compensated in an equitable manner and if it is not previously agreed by the parties involved. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle also thanks the Colombian Government for its interest in promoting rapprochement between the two countries.

BISHOP'S HOUSE BOMBED IN TEMUCO; NO INJURIES

PY120030 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2326 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 11 Jan (EFE) -- An explosive device early this morning went off against a window of the residence of Bishop Sergio Contreras, secretary general of the Chilean Episcopal Conference. The prelate was not injured.

The incident was revealed when Radio Chilena, which is owned by the archbishopric, reported that a petition for an injunction favoring Bishop Sergio Contreras had been submitted to the Court of Appeals of Temuco, located 700 km south of Santiago.

The petition specifies that the explosive device was thrown at a window of the bishop's residence at the House of Spiritual Retirement of Temuco by unknown persons who were driving a pickup truck. The incident was reported to the Carabineros. The explosion shattered the window of the episcopal residence and those of neighboring buildings.

The petition requests that the Investigative Police inform the court what kind of bomb it was, because the police collected some pieces at the scene of the attack, and it requests that the Carabineros report on the information that was given them by the woman who reported the incident. The petition also requests that the Carabineros provide protection for Bishop Sergio Contreras' house.

BRIEFS

NEW LABOR DIRECTOR APPOINTED -- Labor Minister Alfonso Marquez de la Plata has announced that Labor Director Enrique Uribe has resigned from his post and that President Augusto Pinochet has appointed Deputy Labor Director Victoria Vazquez in his place. The new labor director will be installed at the beginning of February, after the outgoing labor director uses all his annual leave. [Excerpts] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 2 Jan 85 PY]

EMPLOYMENT INCREASE IN 1984 -- According to Central Bank report, employment in the industrial sector increased 15 percent during 1984. The report says that from October 1983 to October 1984, 284,000 new jobs were created in the sector and that the following increases were recorded in other sectors: construction, 16.5 percent; industry, 15 percent; transport, 12.1 percent; agriculture, 6.8 percent; and commerce, 13.5 percent. [Text] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 2 Jan 85 PY]

1984 INFLATION RATE -- The National Statistics Institute has reported that the cumulative inflation rate totaled 23 percent in 1984. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Jan 85 PY]

VALPARAISO NAVAL ZONE COMMANDER -- Vice Admiral Hernan Rivera Calderon has assumed the command of the 1st Naval Zone, which is headquartered in Valparaiso. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 7 Jan 85 PY]

MINISTER LODGES 'VERBAL PROTEST' WITH U.S.

PA141913 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1813 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Bogota, 14 Jan (DPA) -- The Colombian Government today lodged a verbal protest with the United States over the treatment given to Colombian citizens who are serving time in U.S. prisons for various crimes, including drug trafficking.

The announcement was made by Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, several hours after the Colombian Attorney General's Office and several lawyers reported in Bogota that Colombian citizens serving terms in the United States were being treated poorly, and that the cases against them in U.S. courts were being the object of discrimination and violation of the defendants' constitutional rights.

The four men that Colombia extradited to the United States 10 days ago on charges of alleged illegal drug trafficking and so-called "laundering of funds" obtained from that criminal activity are among those being reportedly ill-treated.

Ramirez Ocampo said that his ministry, following instructions from Colombian President Belisario Betancur, has issued clear instructions to its diplomats in the United States in the sense that they rigorously oversee legal proceedings conducted against Colombian prisoners in the United States to ensure that their rights are fully respected.

The minister added that through diplomatic channels the Spanish Government has also been asked to give fair treatment to Colombians who are serving terms in Spanish prisons.

Further Report

PA141508 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Bogota -- Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo has stressed that the government will protect the rights of Colombians tried abroad. He announced that instructions were given to diplomatic officials to watch the procedures followed by officials who try Colombians. Referring to remarks by Acting Attorney General Jaime (Osa Arbelaez) on the violation of the rights of Colombians tried abroad, Ramirez Ocampo said that charges and complaints filed by relatives of these defendants will be investigated.

Ramirez Ocampo added: The fact that they were extradited does not mean that any nation can abuse them. He was referring to the Colombians who are in the United States after a Colombian Government decision to turn them over to U.S. officials.

LARA BONILLA'S ASSASSINS CAPTURED BY POLICE

PA111514 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Medellin -- Metropolitan police have been able to clear up the mystery surrounding the murder of Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla which occurred in Bogota on 30 April. The person who supplied the weapons and coordinated the entire assassination was captured. This person is criminal Ferman Diaz Quintana, leader of a gang of criminals in Medellin.

At the time of his capture, Diaz Quintana was meeting with other hoodlums to carry out a new plan that is currently under investigation. Diaz Quintana, known in the criminal world as El Ronco, has been turned over to the presiding judge. Diaz Quintana has also used the alias Julio Arce Hernandez, but he is better known by the alias El Ronco.

Colonel Carlos Casadiego Torrado said that five members of El Ronco's gang were also captured. He said that the arrests were made on 4 January but were not disclosed until now.

El Ronco supplied the necessary weapons and criminals [words indistinct] Lara Bonilla's bodyguards, and Dario Velasquez, the youngster who drove the motorcycle from which the machine gun was fired, thus ending the minister's life. He is being held at the Modelo Prison.

This very important arrest will allow the judge to obtain valuable information to clarify the [words indistinct], Col Cassadiego told Caracol.

FARC DISSIDENT GROUP'S BASES UNCOVERED

PA121627 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 9 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Eduardo Carrillo]

[Text] A gigantic terrorist plan, including attacks on military garrisons, the National Police headquarters, as well as on government institutions, was uncovered today by security organizations who discovered two "operations bases" of the so-called "Ricardo Franco" Front, a dissident wing of the self-named "Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia" (FARC), south of Bogota.

Authorized spokesmen of the national Army and the national directorate of the National Police reported that the terrorist plan was aimed at disrupting the peace agreements signed between the guerrillas and the government of President Belisario Betancur, and also at destabilizing legally constituted democratic institutions.

It was reported that the police as well as the national Army informed top government officials of the discovery of the war materiel, the bomb and arms factory, and the plans prepared by the organization that calls itself the "Ricardo Franco" front, a dissident wing of the FARC.

It was also reported that the security organizations are investigating how the organization, which has not signed the peace agreements with the government, managed to bring arms into the country because a bazooka was found at the general headquarters in the Floralia suburb south of Bogota with 60 projectiles and paralyzing gases used exclusively by U.S. military forces.

Also under investigation is how the rebels acquired the ability to manufacture bombs, almost 100 of which were confiscated and determined to have great destructive power.

At the second base located on Diagonal 14, No 57-02 south, a warehouse was found containing homemade bombs, material for uniforms, and printing and photocopying supplies.

The security organizations revealed that the members of the subversive organization held periodical meetings at this warehouse. In the past few days the terrorists have unleashed a wave of national terror with attacks on Army and National Police headquarters in the Departments of Cauca, Valle, Cundinamarca, and Quindio.

Yesterday, the National Police identified the arrested members of the so-called "Ricardo Franco" Front, dissident wing of the communist FARC, as Alba Lucia de Vera and Jorge Velez Vera. They were arrested during a search at one of the operations bases.

GOVERNMENT ASSUMES DEBTS INCURRED BY IDEMA

PA110433 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] President Belisario Betancur has approved a law through which the nation assumes the debts of Agricultural and Livestock Marketing Institute. The text reads as follows:

Article 1. The national government is hereby authorized to assume the debt contracted by the Agricultural and Livestock Marketing Institute, IDEMA, based on imports due for payment as of 30 April 1984, plus the financial costs incurred by the debt, up to the time when the payment is made.

The amount of the debt assumed by the nation, according to what is stated in this article, will be paid by the government as an increase of the institute's capital.

Article 2. The national government will include every year, when drafting the national budget, the amounts destined to finance IDEMA's activities which need the state's subsidy and cannot be financed with resources derived from its profits.

The National Council on Economic and Social Policies, Conpes, will establish the annual subsidized programs which must be carried out by the IDEMA.

Article 3. Every 6 months, the institute will present to the government and Parliament a financial and commercial report, as detailed as possible, which explains the reasons for reporting a deficit, if that is the case. The finance and agriculture ministers will state in writing, if they find the institute's activities acceptable, and if it abides by the policies and guidelines established by the Conpes and the interparliamentary commission for public credit. The Parliament will always bear these reports in mind before approving in the national budget the necessary funds to overcome any deficit report by the institute.

Article 4. The monies collected for the sale of merchandise imported by IDEMA will be initially destined to pay all the foreign creditors or banks which have issued the corresponding letter of credit. If these funds are used in any other way, the government employee responsible can be held liable and can be punished, as established in Article 136 of the Penal Code.

Whenever the imported products have been financed by suppliers or financial organizations, the monies collected for the sale in national markets will temporarily be used, until the debt must be paid in foreign currency by the state. Such operations must be previously authorized by the agriculture minister. In any case, the monies must always be available to pay the corresponding debts in due time.

Article 5. This law is effective as of the date of its publication.

BRIEFS

DANE ECONOMIC STATISTICS -- The National Administrative Department of Statistics, reported that the nation's economic growth in 1984 was 3 percent; inflation 18.3 percent, which represents approximately 481,000 unemployed out of 3 million registered workers. [Summary] [Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 10 Jan 85 PA]

OFFICIAL WARNS OF POSSIBLE TERRORIST PLANS

PA111543 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Joffre Torbay, secretary general of public administration, regrets a recent announcement on the death of four citizens as a result of the situation prevailing in the country. Commenting on two people killed by an explosion, the government spokesman suggested that the incident involved subversive elements linked to subversive groups probably from Colombia and Peru. Torbay also said that production was only reduced by 15 percent in the country's main cities. He said:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] activity in the main production centers was partially paralyzed. We regret the really sad incidents: A young student fell down a cliff, another was electrocuted, an (?outlaw) was savagely killed by a driver linked to a political organization who rammed his vehicle at the victim, a police barracks was attacked, and there were unusual and terroristic disturbances including a bomb explosion at the governor's office in Managí Province. I understand that a Quito radio station also suffered a bomb attack.

Days prior to these incidents, the government had reports from investigation services that a violent campaign was being plotted that would [word indistinct] on the announced dates. The reports referred to terrorist operations and plans going beyond what has been previously seen in Ecuadoran history. However, the government, acting with prudence by not linking these reports to the demonstrations called by students and workers because it did not have enough sound evidence, observed and tackled the incidents with measures routinely implemented by the police. The police tried to avert security problems in the cities and the Army fulfilled their duty by controlling highways and protecting strategic points.

However, a regrettable and dramatic incident took place, one that showed the real reason behind an operation that goes beyond what Ecuadorans are accustomed to. It revealed to everyone the beginning of what could become part of the life of all Ecuadorans unless we change our attitude. Otherwise, we are all bound to face what could become terrorism, barbarism, and criminality.

You will see this possibility confirmed in regrettably dramatic documents. They will undoubtedly alert all of us to what is being plotted in Ecuador. In addition, we have names, lists, and evidence of the ties of extremist leaders of elements that have infiltrated unsuspected circles. All this information will not be revealed to the country until the full extent of the influence and plans of this terrorist movement are discovered. The complicity of one of the barracks involved had just been discovered when, unfortunately, those using these deplorable and ignoble weapons exploded one of them, leaving an outcome that reflects the situation that we could all be facing.

The national government announces that it will not let this happen. It will do everything possible; it will resort to all legal means available to spare the country from having to endure violence of this nature. [end recording]

13 PLRA MEMBERS ARRESTED, HELD INCOMMUNICADO

PY112112 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1441 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Asuncion, 11 Jan (EFE) -- Thirteen young members of the outlawed Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA) have been arrested by the police while they were holding a meeting. The arrests were made in Itapua Department (southern Paraguay). Afterward, the detainees were taken to Asuncion. Estela Torres, one of the detained youths, is a 15-year-old minor.

Commenting on the arrests, PLRA Secretary Miguel Abdon Saguier told EFE that six of the youths were ruthlessly beaten. This proves that there is no democracy in Paraguay, since the right of assembly, which is provided for under the Constitution, is consistently overlooked, Abdon Saguier stated.

The detainees are currently being held incommunicado at the Asuncion police headquarters, and as yet no charges have been filed against them.

Four other PLRA members, among them PLRA Vice President Juan Manuel Benitez Florentin, were detained on 21 December while they were holding a rally for amnesty and the return of exiles.

Three Released

PY112126 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1703 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Asuncion, 11 Jan (EFE) -- Three of the 13 young members of the PLRA Youth who were arrested by police during a meeting in Itapua Department were set free this morning. They are Pablo Andres Torales, Blanca Torales, and Estela Torales (the latter is a minor). According to a PLRA spokesman, Pablo Torales was brutally tortured and beaten while he was in detention. The arrests were made while 73 members of the PLRA Youth were holding a meeting in Itapua Department (southern Paraguay) to discuss the political organization in the area.

Concerning the 10 youths who are still being detained in the Asuncion police headquarters, PLRA Youth Secretary Felino Amarilla has announced that he will file a habeas corpus writ against their detention with the courts. The PLRA lacks legal status and along with the Popular Colorado Movement, the Christian Democrats, and the Febrerist Revolutionary Party, make up the National Accord, which advocates Stroessner's replacement and democratization in Paraguay.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN RESERVES DECLINE -- From an equivalent of \$615.8 million in overall foreign currency reserves in December 1983, the Central Bank's overall reserves dropped 12.7 percent during the January-August 1984 period, equal to \$77.8 million. However, the foreign reserves in dollars during the same 8-month period increased by 37.9 percent, from \$280.6 million in December 1983 to \$387 million in August 1984. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 7 Jan 85 p 11 PY]

RECORD EXPORTS IN 1984 -- Asuncion, 3 Jan (EFE) -- The National Customs Directorate has reported that in 1984 Paraguay achieved record exports worth \$333 million. Cotton fibers, worth slightly more than \$139 million and soybeans worth almost \$104 million made up 70 percent of Paraguay's total exports in 1984. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 2210 GMT 3 Jan 85 PY]

PRIME MINISTER ON FOREIGN DEBT RENEGOTIATION

PY101405 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Prime Minister Luis Percovich said on 9 January that Peru has asked the IMF to verify in Lima the latest adjustment made to the economic policy in order to start the renegotiation of Peru's foreign debt.

[Begin recording] [Reporter -- broadcast in progress] ...payment of interest on the foreign debt, how much has Peru already paid to creditor banks?

[Percovich] Well, we must make a distinction between interest on the debts due to international organizations, development agencies, and to commercial banks, and on the debts between governments. As for international organizations, we are up to date on the payment of both interest and principal. We have also disbursed \$51 million to pay a portion of the interest due to commercial banks, and in the next few days the economy and finance minister will travel abroad to make the necessary arrangements to renegotiate Peru's debt primarily with private banks. Similarly, we are contacting the Paris Club to obtain a date for us to submit our renegotiation proposal.

As for the IMF, as I have just said we have requested the presence of the IMF mission, which might arrive at the end of February or the beginning of March to evaluate the economic situation under the recently adopted measures, including the readjustment on the foreign currency exchange rate and the new fuel prices. [end recording]

INDUSTRY MINISTER ON 1984 INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

PY111335 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Industry, Tourism, Integration, and Commerce Minister Alvaro Becerra Sotero yesterday emphatically stated that the industrial sector is recovering because it grew by 2.3 percent last year. Becerra was refuting a statement that a (?former industry minister) had made to the contrary.

Becerra said that according to data released by the Central Reserve Bank, in 1984 electrical consumption increased by (6.4) percent and nontraditional exports by 62 percent. He added that a survey of 87 industrial companies showed that they attended a significant growth during 1984.

The minister said that obviously some sectors such as the metal working, steel, and automobile industries must be strengthened, for which purpose the corresponding measures will be adopted. However, he said, it is important to note that the overall growth of the industrial sector during the 1984 reached 2.3 percent.

SENIOR ARMED FORCES PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED

PA111525 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 27 Dec 84 pp 1, 14

[By Jose Hurtado]

[Excerpts] Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, this morning will preside over a ceremony to promote and decorate 85 officers of the National Armed Forces [FAN].

The ceremony will be held at the patio of honor of the Military Academy and the Officers Training School of the Armed Forces of Cooperation [Efofac] (Fort Tiuna, El Valle) beginning at 1000. The high military command, led by Defense Minister Vice Admiral Andres Eduardo Brito Martinez, cabinet members, the diplomatic corps members accredited to Venezuela, and other ranking civilian and military officials will attend.

In this last promotion of the year, the officers who will be upgraded to the rank of division general, vice admiral, brigadier general, rear admiral, colonel, and captain are:

Army -- To the rank of division general: Brigadier General Jose Antonio Quijada Sanchez, current director of military intelligence; Brigadier General Edgard Eustoquio Hernandez Ortega, commander of the 1st Infantry Division; Brigadier General Fernando Jose Assing Sanchez, commander of the 4th Infantry Division with headquarters in Maracay; Brigadier General Jacobo Efrain Yopez Daza, chief of the Army Operational Planning Group; Brigadier General Italo del Valle Alliegro; and Brigadier General Victor Jose Hilguera Castellanos, chief of the Military Household of the Presidency of the Republic.

To the rank of brigadier general: Colonels Hector Alfonso Pena Pena; Cesar Augusto Salas Paredes; Adolfo Jose Tovar Salas; Ines de la Cruz Higuerey Carballo; Manuel Antonio de Jesus Heinz Azpurua; and Miguel Ignacio Morales Perez.

Navy -- To the rank of vice admiral: Rear Admirals Faustino Eduvigis Alvarado Rodriquez, current administrative director of the Ministry of Defense, and Alejandro Lander Landaeta, commander of the squadron. [as published]

To the rank of rear admiral: Captains Humberto Medino Arellano; Aquedo Felipe Hernandez Rodriguez; German Jose Romero Ocando; Elias Rafael Daniel Hernandez; and Salvador Paz Camacho.

Air Force -- To the rank of division general: Brigadier General Julio Enrique Torres Uribe, chief of the Operations Division of the Air Force General Staff; Brigadier General Jesus Rafael Lopez Perez, chief of the Supports Systems Directorate of the Logistical Air Command; and Brigadier General Jesus Ramon Aveledo Penzo, commander of the Luis del Valle Garcia Air Base (Barcelona).

To the rank of brigadier general: Colonels Carlos Chacin Raviello; Pedro Bernetti Aguilar; Polidoro Tagliaferro Delpino; Antonio Maria Morales Gonzalez; and Jose Napoleon Aponte Sult.

Armed Forces of National Cooperation [FAC] (National Guard) -- To the rank of division general: Brigadier General Luis Ramon Contreras Laguado, commander of the FAC 5th Regional Command with headquarters in Caracas, and Brigadier General Jose Asterio Mendoza, current FAC inspector general.

To the rank of brigadier general: Colonels Nicolas Salas Colina, Jose Angel Ruiz Padilla; Miguel Armando Marquez Fernandez; Moises Arriojas Gomez; and Domingo Antonio Rojas Garcia, current director of surveillance of the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING SIGNED WITH ISRAEL

FL101944 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1615 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Mexico's Secretary of Commerce and Industrial Development Hector Hernandez Cervantes and Israel's Minister of Energy and Infrastructure Moshe Shahal signed today in Mexico City a memorandum of understanding. By signing the document, the two countries showed their interest in strengthening economic cooperation ties through a new drive in their trade of products and services.

Reinforcement of bilateral industrial cooperation, identification and implementation of joint projects, including exchange of technology, were also mentioned.

Hernandez Cervantes said the memorandum of understanding constitutes the legal framework for trade between Mexico and Israel. Its usefulness will depend on the effort private initiative from the two countries make.

Shahal said the bases for developing economic and trade relations between the two countries have been established with this memorandum.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ON NICARAGUA, DISARMAMENT

FL142310 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1655 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Jan (NOTIMEX) Rostislav Sergeyev, Soviet ambassador to Mexico, has said here that Washington believes its system of government is the best, which is a mistake.

The Soviet diplomat said the policy of the U.S. Government toward Nicaragua offers no changes. He reiterated that it is impossible for this system to be accepted because each country must choose its own way of life.

Interviewed in the Mexico City airport, from which he later departed for Acapulco, Guerrero, on the Mexican Pacific coast, to meet with crewmembers of a Soviet warship. Sergeyev added that this year his country wants to strengthen world and regional peace.

Regarding recent talks between Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, the ambassador pointed out that the meeting was the beginning of something important along the path to arms reduction.

He said the Soviet Union had declared its position to take the steps necessary to solve this problem, hoping that the United States would do the same thing and meet the Soviets halfway.

He said that in his country, they believe that the development by the United States of a system of space weapons is a new tactic by the U.S. Government to strike a counter blow at the USSR.

Finally, he said the United States is trying to ignore the Soviet defense system and to create a system to penetrate the USSR, but the ambassador declared that this would not succeed.

ARDITO BARLETTA EXPECTS NO CHANGES IN CABINET

PA130315 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] While on the Azuero Peninsula, Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta assured today that there will be no changes in his cabinet and that he will continue working with the current one. The president, who is on a working tour accompanied by directors of the agricultural and livestock sectors, inaugurated a research laboratory that will help about 2,000 farmers. During his tour, Ardito Barletta said that one of his government's priorities is to foster and support the agricultural and livestock sectors to increase exports.

BENEFITS TO COMMUNITIES FROM EXERCISES OUTLINED

PA130309 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] The repair and painting of several schools, the donation of windmill-operated water wells, the improvement of drinking water service, medical tours, and the construction of safe fords in several areas will be some of the benefits of the joint military exercises to be conducted by the U.S. Armed Forces and Panamanian Defense Forces in February. Herrera Province Governor Reinaldo Salerno has indicated that the main areas to benefit from the joint civic actions of the Panamanian and U.S. men in uniform will be Ocu, Las Minas, Los Pozos, Santa Maria, and Chupampa, particularly in the health, education, and transportation sectors. General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces, has said that the exercises stress civic action efforts and that surveys carried out by several news media in the area of the exercises highlight the positive aspect of the exercises, which go beyond the defense of the canal and becomes an instrument to solve some of the problems faced by the residents of these areas in essential aspects of daily life. The civic action will take place on 1, 2, and 3 February, the governor has said. In addition, it has been reported from Washington that in the exercises that will begin 4 February about 4,000 U.S. soldiers will participate, including land, sea, and airborne troops, most of them from the 193d Infantry Brigade stationed in the canal area. The brigade will be joined by Florida's 53d brigade, some members of the 82d Airborne Division, and the Air Force.

PRD'S LEFTIST FACTION OPPOSES JOINT EXERCISES

PA111512 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 11 Jan 85 p 4

[From the "Pablo Castrejon Jr Page"]

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Party's [PRD] left wing is opposed to the Panamanian-U.S. joint military maneuvers under way in Herrera Province. Luis Navas Pajaro, one of the spokesmen for the so-called PRD faction, declared that the military maneuvers "discredit our sovereignty." Other PRD leaders such as Nils Castro, Jose I. Blandon, Gerardo Gonzalez, Hugo Guirard, Luis Gomez, and others also voiced their opposition to the U.S.-Panamanian joint maneuvers. The position adopted by the PRD leftist faction is critical of the National Defense Forces' top leadership. The PRD left wing is gaining strength within the party. The line of the so-call "faction" is often opposed even to the political position of the president of the Republic, Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta. In fact, the faction seeks greater participation in the government and has even requested the dismissal of several ministers and managers of some autonomous entities. The "faction's" attitude could lead to serious divisions within the party.

COSTA RICAPROTEST SENT TO NICARAGUA OVER 8 JAN INCIDENT

PA150428 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0143 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] San Jose, 14 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Government has lodged a strong protest note with the Nicaraguan Government over the violation of its territorial waters, airspace, and land by launches, planes, and armed men. The incident occurred on 8 January in the border sector of (Barra del Colorado). The protest note, signed by Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, was sent to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto today.

The note states that on the afternoon of 3 January, a Costa Rican Civil Guard post located in Laguna de Aguadulce detected the presence of a twin-engine plane flying at a low altitude which had penetrated 7 km into Costa Rican airspace. The note adds that two patrol boats "clearly identified as belonging to the Nicaraguan Navy" were also seen in Costa Rican waters. The protest note adds that the launches stopped some 600 meters off the coast and immediately began disembarking small dugout canoes.

"It has been determined that 15 armed soldiers in fatigues landed and divided themselves into 2 groups. One of the groups established a beachhead, while the others advanced quickly along the area opposite Laguna de Aguadulce and reached positions almost across from the Costa Rican guard post," Gutierrez' note to D'Escoto stated.

COLUMNIST ON DIPLOMATIC CONFLICT WITH NICARAGUA

PA140417 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 7 Jan 85 p 12 A

["The Column" by Enrique Benavides]

[Text] During one of his recent televised statements, President Monge referred to the diplomatic conflict between Costa Rica and Nicaragua and said that the situation was really proof that Sandinist totalitarianism is not prepared to deal with a democracy like ours. Those were more or less his words.

It think that the contrary is true. We, Costa Rican democracy, are the ones who are not prepared to coexist and deal with a Marxist-Leninist system, which is quite different from the classic Latin American dictatorship like Somoza's.

The course of the developments that led to the conflict between the two countries shows this. The Costa Rican Government granted diplomatic asylum to a Nicaraguan student based on the right to asylum consecrated in hemispheric convention and treaties. The Sandinist regime systematically ignored all efforts by our authorities to obtain a safe-conduct that would enable the refugee to travel to Costa Rica.

At this point the Nicaraguan regime forced the young refugee to leave the Costa Rican Embassy in Managua on 24 December and sent him to a military hospital to be treated for a bullet wound he received while being forced out of the embassy. After refusing to return the refugee to the Costa Rican diplomatic mission, the Nicaraguan Government announced that he would be prosecuted. Throughout this process, the Sandinist authorities deliberately delayed their replies in an attempt to freeze the incident and intimidate the Costa Rican Government. Finally, when our government threatened not to attend Commander Ortega's inauguration and take the matter to the OAS, the Sandinist official radio announced that Urbina Lara had given up the asylum granted by Costa Rica.

Throughout this sequence of events, from the refusal to grant the safe-conduct to the announcement that the refugee has allegedly given up his right to asylum, the Nicaraguan regime has had the initiative and has acted in such a way that has tried to make us lose our control. There is no doubt that they know us well. Several members of the Nicaraguan Government junta enjoyed our country's asylum for many years and have a thorough knowledge of the mechanisms of our democracy, the procedures of our policy, and are aware of the meekness of Costa Rican Government leaders. In conclusion, the commanders are thoroughly prepared to deal with us in their own way. We are the ones who do not have any idea of how far Marxist-Leninist totalitarianism can reach in its foreign policy.

RED CROSS OPENS NEW REFUGEE RECEIVING CENTER

PA142311 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Red Cross President Miguel Carmona reported this morning that 20 Nicaraguan refugees entered the country over the weekend. The refugees arrived at various northern border posts, from where they are being picked up by Red Cross members today to be transferred to the Tilaran transit center.

NONREGISTRATION OF COMMUNIST PARTY UPHOLD

PA132153 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 5 Jan 85 p 5

[Text] In a resolution promulgated late yesterday, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal upheld its own resolution of 5 November 1984 rejecting the registration of the Costa Rican Communist Party. Gerardo Trejos Salas and Mariana Ramirez Altamirano had filed an appeal to reverse the decision before the Supreme Electoral Tribunal following the rejection of the Costa Rican Communist Party's registration.

In November the tribunal confirmed the Civil Registry's resolution on the case, stating, among other things, that the Costa Rican Communist Party does not meet guidelines established in Article 98 of the Constitution. Thus the registration was rejected and the Civil Registry's resolution was confirmed. Subsequently, Trejos Salas and Ramirez Altamirano filed an appeal to reverse the decision. The tribunal issued the following resolution on this appeal yesterday:

"Whereas: The tribunal has resolved to reject the appeal for reversal. The resolution of 9 hours and 15 minutes on 5 November 1984 clearly states the reasons for the confirmation of the resolution issued by the director of the Civil Registry. Consequently, the interested parties must abide by that resolution."

BRIEFS

DEPUTY LABOR, HEALTH MINISTERS -- President Luis Alberto Monge swore in Braulio Sanchez as deputy labor minister and Dr Michael Nisman as deputy health minister yesterday. Milton Ruiz, the new Government Council secretary, attended the swearing-in ceremony. [Summary] [San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 3 Jan 85 p 4-1 PA]

EL SALVADORARENA MEMBER GUNNED DOWN IN SANTA ANA ON 14 JAN

PA142152 Paris AFP in Spanish 1803 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Jan (AFP) -- Rafael Portillo, a member of the right-wing Nationalist Republic Alliance (ARENA), was murdered this morning at his home in Santa Ana, 66 km from San Salvador. Portillo, 45, received multiple bullet wounds from shots fired by two men as he stepped out on the stoop of his home to pick up milk, an ARENA spokesman explained. When the crime became known, it was rumored that it was the municipal treasurer who had been killed, but the spokesman denied this and explained that the victim was in no way connected with the Santa Ana municipal government and was only a member of ARENA. The spokesman said that he did not know the motive for the crime but conceded that guerrillas may have had something to do with it.

COPREFA SAYS UNION GROUP MERELY FMLN FRONT

PA141439 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Communique issued by Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, in San Salvador on 11 January -- read by unidentified Coprefa spokesman]

[Text] In what is clearly an action by FMLN-sponsored organizations, propaganda is being distributed inviting the Salvadoran people, particularly the working class, to the sixth congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Federation, FSR, set for 13 January. In view of this move, which in reality only seeks to divide the Salvadoran family by promoting a climate to destabilize the current democratic process, the Armed Forces hereby alerts each Salvadoran citizen so that he's not deceived into acting as a political pawn for terrorist interests which, through activities like these, attempt to promote the image of the FMLN at home and abroad. When has the FSR, as a union organization, defended the interests of Salvadoran workers? The FSR has never protested the terrorist attacks against and the destruction of sources of employment such as the destruction of coffee processing plants and factories, and the acts of sabotage against basic grain harvests and public transportation which only bring hunger and sorrow to the Salvadoran working class. When has the FSR promoted employment in the country? It never has and never will because the FSR was created as another FMLN front.

NEW YOUTH ORGANIZATION TO PROMOTE PATRIOTISM

PA122249 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Jan 85 p 31

[Advertisement by the Patriotic Organization for El Salvador's Development; date not given]

[Excerpts] In the International Year of Youth, the Patriotic Organization for El Salvador's Development [Organizacion Patriotica para el Desarrollo de El Salvador -- Opades], aware of its responsibility to protect our country's interests and defend them at any cost, has decided to express its desire to comply with the supreme duty of participating in our national reconstruction. Opades is a civic, patriotic body that does not belong to any political party, because we feel that the interests of our homeland come before those of any political group. It is made up of young students, professionals, and businessmen who are determined to defend our ideals of liberty and nationalism without any foreign intervention, so that our country can face its destiny by fully exercising its sovereignty. As a result of the Marxist indoctrination which Salvadoran youth have been exposed to in the past years, moral and civic principles have been the main target of attacks by the traitors of our fatherland.

This is why youths have been deceived with internationalist ideas that have resulted in the fratricidal struggle that is being waged today on our soil. It is our organization's duty to restore and promote respect for our patriotic symbols, instilling a sense of authentic nationalism in Salvadoran youth so that they can be proud of singing our national anthem, seeing our flag wave victoriously, and admiring our coat of arms occupying a high, honorable position.

We believe that society is based on the family, which should remain united and ready to strive for a better future, following the path of honesty, patriotism, and faith in God. We disagree with the use of religion as a means for Marxist indoctrination, and we want to maintain and increase respect for God by demanding a truly religious attitude from those who use the Gospel in a malicious and incorrect way, with the sole intention of creating division among our people.

Opades favors private enterprise and opposes any measures against it, since our country's economy is based on the strength of its businessmen and workers and not in the implementation of socialist ideas. We support the decisions of our government leaders so long as they are intended for the progress of our homeland and abide by our Constitution. However, we are against decisions that favor small groups based on their political affiliation instead of favoring all Salvadorans.

[Signed] Francisco Esteban Lainez
Rafael Angel Alfaro
Carlos Vanegas
Eduardo Quinonez
Ricardo Granada

COFFEE MILL ATTACK, 'TOROLA V' OPERATION REPORTED

PA142304 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] San Miguel -- Fierce clashes were waged in the early morning today at the San Luis coffee mill, Moncagua jurisdiction, San Miguel Department, 134 km east of San Salvador. The clashes began at approximately 0100 and concluded at approximately 0300; it was reported that members of the National Guard and the 3d Infantry Brigade participated in the clash. The sources added that two helicopters and one Dragonfly reconnaissance airplane were used in the operation. Due to problems in establishing communications with Moncagua, it cannot be ascertained if there are any casualties. The only information available is that three wounded, one guardsman and two soldiers, were brought to the 3d Infantry Brigade's military hospital. We tried to telephone several 3d Infantry Brigade officers, but it was impossible to reach them because they are all participating in the combing operation.

We repeat the information: A fierce attack was carried out against the San Luis coffee mill, Moncagua jurisdiction, approximately 8 km northeast of San Miguel and 134 km east of the capital. There is still no information about damages to the mill. Unofficial sources have said no damage was inflicted due to the courageous resistance of the troops and the National Guard; however, other sources have reported some minor damage to the premises. We are trying to confirm this information; if necessary, we will personally go to the Moncagua sector, because telephone communication is currently impossible.

Attention, attention: We also have information about the so-called "Torola V" operation; the last operation, "Torola IV," was conducted in October, when Colonel Domingo Monterrosa was killed along with Major Azmitia and Colonel Calito in a tragic accident. The new operation is called "Torola V." Fierce clashes were waged yesterday; one near the town of Jocoaitique in which soldier Jose Apolinario Argueta Pereira was killed. He was member of the Cacagutique Battalion.

Corporal Jose Mardoqueo Alas Mazariego was also killed; he was a member of the Lenca Battalion. The two men were killed when they stepped on land mines while walking through some areas. Some mines have been located and deactivated, but other have exploded. Three more soldiers were reported wounded when they stepped on mines yesterday. It was revealed that fierce clashes occurred in the sector of El Mozote and La Guacamaya. The guerrilla rebels have mostly sought refuge in some ravines near the Colomoncagua, Honduras, area. The Armed Forces have confiscated AR-15 rifles, explosives, ammunition, medicine, M-16 rifles, G-3 rifles, and other heavy-caliber weapons. The report adds that a few guerrilla members were killed. The "Torola V" operations also covers the northern part of San Miguel, and the Arce Battalion have been stationed there, as we reported yesterday when we interviewed one of the battalion's officers who did not want to be identified. However, he confirmed that a fierce clash was waged on Saturday afternoon in El Copalio canton, Sesori jurisdiction, north of San Miguel. A clandestine cemetery was found there containing 40 graves were 14 corpses, whose arms and legs were sticking out, were being devoured by dogs and birds of prey. The Armed Forces killed two guerrillas and confiscated one G-3 rifle, one AR-15 rifle, ammunition, medicine, and other equipment.

FMLN ROADBLOCKS HALT EASTERN TRAFFIC FOR 1 HOUR

PA141555 San Salvador Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Rebel roadblocks obstructed traffic heading toward eastern El Salvador this morning. For approximately 1 hour, FMLN rebels stopped traffic near El Junquillal and Rio Frio hamlets in San Vicente Department to demand the so-called war tax and food from vehicle drivers and passengers. Spokesmen for the National Transportation Directorate in central and eastern El Salvador have reported that thus far the threat of a general traffic paralyzation has not materialized and all is calm except for this minor incident that obstructed traffic on the main road leading to eastern El Salvador for 1 hour this morning.

VENCEREMOS CLAIMS COFFEE MILL DESTROYED

PA150127 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade [BRAZ] guerrilla units have dealt a blow to the dictatorship's war economy. Attention, close attention: BRAZ units have destroyed the San Luis coffee mill. We repeat, FMLN units have destroyed the San Luis coffee mill in San Miguel Department. Attention to this report:

Today, Monday, 14 January, BRAZ guerrilla units of the Lilian Mercedes Letona northern group have, for the second time, destroyed the San Luis coffee mill near the city of San Miguel. At 0130 today, Monday, 14 January, the attack began, and at 0220 the situation was under control and the San Luis coffee mill was completely destroyed. Our guerrilla units attacked the three Army positions guarding this important coffee mill. On the orders of the dictatorship, this mill was being guarded by 75 soldiers, 15 members of the National Guard and 60 members of the ill-named Arce Battalion. The command post of the garrison guarding the San Luis coffee mill was completely destroyed. There were 30 soldiers inside the post, and most of them were killed. The command post of the puppet Army that guarded the mill was burned down by our guerrilla units, and a large amount of war materiel was destroyed. During the destruction of the command post and the attacks on the enemy posts at the San Luis coffee mill we inflicted more than 40 casualties, we repeat, more than 40 casualties. The casualties were all members of the National Guard and the Arce Battalion.

Our guerrilla units recovered from the puppet Army 2,000 rounds of 5.56-mm ammunition. The guerrilla units also recovered backpacks, 1 M-79 grenade launcher and 29 grenades from the ill-named Arce Battalion at the destroyed San Luis coffee mill.

Attention, the following is the report on the sabotage against the war economy of the regime. Our attack on the San Luis coffee mill had the following results: Four warehouses full of coffee were destroyed. These four warehouses contained thousands of quintales of coffee ready for export. The losses suffered by the dictatorship are estimated in thousands of colones. We have also learned that our units destroyed a machine room housing some 50 motors. The boiler room was also destroyed. As a result of these actions, the San Luis coffee mill has been rendered useless; we repeat, the coffee mill was rendered completely useless during this second sabotage of the same plant.

We inform our people that this operation was carried out while the Ponce, Leon, Cuscatlan, and Arce Battalions were carrying out their operations in the northern areas of San Miguel Department. We also wish to add that the San Luis mill is located near many enemy positions that offer protection to the Pan-American Highway and the city of San Miguel. An Army company was stationed near the mill in a place known as (Los Ejidos).

We also wish to report that the 3d Infantry Brigade sent in reinforcements, but when Colonel Mendez' [commander of 3d Infantry Brigade] men arrived at the mill our operation had ended; the Arce Battalion position guarding the mill had been annihilated, and the mill had already been destroyed.

As our guerrilla units were attacking the San Luis mill, a UH helicopter and a C-47 gunship machine-gunned the neighboring cantons indiscriminately, causing numerous casualties among the residents of these heavily populated cantons. We also wish to report that as a result of the machine-gunning by the U.S.-made C-47, casualties were reported in the Tempisque Verde canton. This is the kind of genocidal action carried out by the Air Force of the dictatorship with this C-47 plane recently delivered by U.S. imperialism.

This operation was carried out by the Lilian Mercedes Letona northern group of BRAZ of the FMLN on Monday, 14 January. This report was signed by Commander Ana Sonia Medina.

VENCEREMOS CHARGES ARMY WITH THREATENING UNIONS

PA132142 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] The Armed Forces high command has once again threatened workers organized in union movements. A communique issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa], made veiled threats against the union movement, coinciding with threats made a few weeks ago by the so-called Secret Anticommunist Army [ESA]. With this Coprefa communique, the Army high command shows its hatred of the Salvadoran workers and confirms the role that the Army plays in the murders and repression of the union movement. The high command's venom toward the working people is sometimes expressed through ESA, the death squads, or through alleged religious groups. However, this time it has been signed by Coprefa, the Armed Forces Press Committee, or rather ESA's press committee. The intimidation campaign being carried out by the most fascist sectors of the Armed Forces has even included Msgr Rivera y Damas because of his mediating role in the dialogue process. All these actions are part of a counter-insurgency plan drafted at the U.S. Embassy with the participation of General Vides Casanova and Lopez Nuila.

This plan included killing 42 union members in the last 3 months of 1983 and the first part of 1984. These actions were aimed at halting the union movement and creating favorable conditions for Jose Napoleon Duarte's government. Does the regime and its Armed Forces attempt to achieve peace by threatening the union movement? Will the great national problems be resolved by killing and repressing the workers? Is this a prelude to the liberties that they are preparing for the electoral farce to be held in March?

The Salvadoran workers are asking for better medical services and a halt to increases in the cost of living. Yet the Armed Forces, at the service of its rich masters, answer with this absurd communique issued by Coprefa, or better said Copresa. As of now, we hold the fascist high command of the Armed Forces responsible for any repressive action taken against our worker brothers.

NICARAGUA

TEXT OF GOVERNMENT PROTEST NOTE TO HONDURAS

PA142328 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 13 Jan 85 pp 1, 8

[Protest note sent by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica; dated 12 January]

[Text] Your Excellency, Edgardo Paz Barnica

Honduran Foreign Secretary

Tegucigalpa, Honduras

Mr Secretary:

I address Your Excellency to report on the following incident:

Yesterday, 11 January 1985, at 1645, soldiers of the Honduran Army, acting together with Somozist mercenaries dressed in civilian garb, harassed from Honduran territory Sandinist People's Army troops stationed near Palo Verde, 24 km west of Santo Tomas del Nance, Chinandega Department.

I must call Your Excellency's attention to the fact that these actions do not correspond in the least to statements made some days ago by the Honduran foreign secretary, in which he stated that mercenary forces should be expelled from Honduran territory.

The Nicaraguan Government, in presenting its most formal protest for these acts of aggression, reiterates the request made in note DAG [expansion unknown] No 001, dated 6 January 1985, with which it enclosed a list of the bases and camps that the mercenary organizations have in Honduras so that these could be controlled, dismantled, and removed from the border area as a previous step to their expulsion from Honduras.

I reiterate the assurances of my consideration.

[Signed] Miguel D'Escoto Brockman

Nicaraguan foreign minister

ORTEGA RECEIVES OAS, IRANIAN, ZAMBIAN OFFICIALS

PA150152 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] President Commander Daniel Ortega continues to receive greetings from the delegations that attended his inauguration. Commander Ortega met with OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares. At the meeting Soares said that the OAS will continue to cooperate with Nicaragua and that the OAS supports the Contadora Group's peace efforts. Subsequently, Commander Ortega received Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Mirmehdi and Zambian National Guidance Minister Arnold Simuchimba.

SFRY, USSR, LIBYAN, OTHER DELEGATIONS DEPART

PA132016 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Excerpts] After having participated in the events surrounding the presidential inauguration on 10 January, the delegations from Yugoslavia, Libya, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and Mozambique, as well as the representatives of the OAS and the United Nations, among others, were seen off yesterday. The ministers of domestic trade and culture, Guerrilla Commander Ramon Cabrales and Father Fernando Cardenal, respectively, were at the airport for the event. Nicaragua's ambassador to the United Nations Javier Chamorro Mora, Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto, and Minister President of the Central Bank Joaquin Cuadra were also at the airport. The important world leaders, who once again stated their friendship and solidarity with our people and government, waved good-bye at the airport. The Sandinist People's Army bid farewell to Sinan Hasani, member of the Yugoslav Presidency, by marching in a perfect military review parade accompanied by an impressive drum roll. President Daniel Ortega was present for the ceremony in honor of the Yugoslav Presidency member.

BORGE SAYS NEW GOVERNMENT CONTINUES REVOLUTION

PA111617 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] This government is the continuation of the revolutionary government which has its roots in the principles of independence, sovereignty, and freedom for the Nicaraguan people, Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge has told Radio Sandino. Borge told Radio Sandino that 10 January is a historic date for the Nicaraguan people. The revolutionary leader, the only surviving founder of the FSLN, addressed the people through this radio station a few minutes after being sworn in by Daniel Ortega Saavedra. Borge emphasized that this government is a continuation of the revolutionary task carried out thus far:

[Begin recording] A step forward has been taken beyond the initial steps taken by the revolutionary government. This new government is not a new government but a continuation of the revolutionary process. It is incorrect to say that it is a new government. It is the continuation of a government that was started by a decision made by the FSLN through its National Directorate, and reaffirmed by the Nicaraguan people. [end recording]

Commenting on the problems that the revolutionary process has faced thus far due to the attacks and the war imposed by the United States, Borge said:

[Begin recording] Most of our dreams have not come true because of objective causes and the U.S. aggression of which we are victims.

These causes include our lack of experience, the errors made, the attacks on us, and our inheritance of an economically backward country with a noncompetitive, obsolete industry. In sum, there are many factors that have prevented us from making our people's dreams a reality. This revolution has cost too much blood, but it is founded on our people's devotion to independence, sovereignty, and freedom. We are proud, autonomous, and sovereign, and we will never pay tribute to anyone. We make our own decisions. This is a people who have learned to be free and will never be enslaved again. [end recording]

H. ORTEGA VIEWS INAUGURATION, MILITARY SITUATION

PA111658 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Once again the enemy's attempt to try to besmirch the Nicaraguan president's inauguration ceremony failed, Nicaraguan Defense Minister Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra has stated. He told Radio Sandino about certain counterrevolutionary actions to try to besmirch the solemn ceremony inaugurating Nicaraguan President Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra. Before focusing on the country's military situation Humberto Ortega Saavedra discussed the importance of this event.

[Begin recording] [Ortega] Since our youth have promised to defend the noble Sandinist cause [words indistinct]. This is an important day because the promise we made as guerrillas is being kept at a time of development and progress for our people within the revolution [word indistinct] process of institutionalization. As [name indistinct] said, this means that we are reaffirming our oath, which we have already done. In view of the efforts made by our brothers who fell in the struggle and the blood shed by the people, we are increasingly committed to [words indistinct] Sandino's homeland and exemplary citizens [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Can you tell us about the military situation during these first days of January?

[Ortega] Well, as you already know, the enemy, especially around 10 January, was involved in a campaign [words indistinct]. In addition, there were some attacks on [words indistinct] recently. The counterrevolutionaries also made certain efforts to attack, through terrorist actions, [words indistinct] such as the murder of Construction Ministry workers, including an engineer. All this has been characteristic of enemy activity in view of the fact that they could not implement larger plans because of our people's preparations and fighting spirit which becomes stronger with each passing day. [end recording]

SOCIAL SECURITY MINISTER ON PRIESTS IN GOVERNMENT

PA141854 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Commenting on a statement by the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference regarding its decision to punish priests holding ministerial posts within the revolutionary government unless they resigned, Reinaldo Antonio Tefel, minister of the Nicaraguan Social Security and Welfare Institute, said that the church should not apply the canon law to those priests if it is really concerned about welfare.

[Begin recording] From a legal-theoretical viewpoint, I really don't think there should be a problem regarding the appointment or confirmation of these priests in their posts as ministers of the Nicaraguan people.

The church follows the guidelines of a legal document, specifically the canon law, which specifies that priests cannot hold concurrent ministerial posts unless the bishops grant them special permission. Therefore, this involves a direct relation between an individual's conscience and the church. That is why we cannot see what problems could exist within church-state relations in this case. In fact, when three Nicaraguan ministers, including myself, visited the Vatican to seek better relations between the church as an institution and the Sandinist state, neither the Vatican nor our group touched on this point because the two sides agreed that there was nothing to be discussed and that this should not interfere in the good relations between the church as an institution and the state.

Now, if we analyze this from our viewpoint as Nicaraguans, Christians, revolutionaries, and Sandinists, we believe that the Vatican and the bishops should take our special situation into consideration, that is, the historical and revolutionary situation being experienced by the Nicaraguan people who are being harassed by the world's strongest capitalist power. Objectively speaking, and I do not mean that they do this intentionally, by not using the exception rule that as they are entitled to do and instead trying to strictly apply the canon law to the priests, the bishops are actually playing the game of the Reagan administration. Therefore, if the church, as the Nicaraguan people's spiritual guide, is really seeking the welfare of its people it should not apply the canon law to our priests. They should [word indistinct] them in order to allow them to hold the other ministries, that is the ministries of the poor and of the Nicaraguan people, which are the ministries they currently hold within the revolutionary government.

In a letter written after he was expelled from the Society of Jesus, that is the Jesuits, Fernando Cardenal said that he will conscientiously continue to serve the people. He said now that Nicaragua is being attacked, he would be disobeying God and disloyal to the Nicaraguan people if he obeyed the bishops' order. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the Reverend (Norman Ben), leader of the Moravian Church of Nicaragua, said that priests holding ministerial posts within the government can better serve their people from these posts and can help conduct the government from a Christian viewpoint.

[Begin recording] In my opinion, the pastor of a church should always be a pastor to his people regardless of whether he does this from within the confines of his temple or from behind a desk as a government official. In the end, the church's pastor must always be the pastor of his people; he should take advantage of any timely opportunity to serve them. I have no objections to these priests serving the state in Nicaragua. In fact, from a Christian viewpoint, I think that as ministers of God they can better serve their people in that capacity. In this way they can inject a Christian perspective into our leadership; that is, they can administer the government [word indistinct] from a Christian viewpoint to benefit the poor. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT SIGNS CACM AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS

PA110419 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1743 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Decree issued by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in Managua on 9 January]

[Text] Whereas:

1. On 27 December 1984 the Nicaraguan ad interim charge d'affaires before the Guatemalan Government signed in Guatemala City the agreement on the Central American tariffs and customs system.

2. This agreement is one of the basic elements necessary for the reactivation and re-organization of the CACM which should benefit all sectors of the country.

Therefore, by the power vested in us we decree:

Article I. Ratify the agreement on the Central American tariffs and customs system signed in Guatemala City, Republic of Guatemala, on 27 December 1984 by the Nicaraguan ad interim charge d'affaires before the Guatemalan Government.

Article II. To issue the corresponding ratification document to be deposited at the Organization of Central American States, ODECA, in accordance with Article 27 of the agreement.

Article III. This decree will become effective from the time of its publication in any media without prejudicing its later publication in the official gazette.

Issued in Managua, on the ninth day of January 1985

For peace, all against the aggression!

Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Sergio Ramirez Mercado

Rafel Cordova Rivas

PARTIES ADVOCATE DIALOGUE, REORGANIZED AGENDA

PA121606 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Document issued by political parties in Managua; date got given]

[Text] Proposals for Basic Agreement To Renew the National Dialogue

1. The undersigned political parties, apart from our ideological and political differences, state and assert the existence of deep, grave problems that dramatically affect all Nicaraguan people. The main problems include:

A. The 4 November 1984 elections, which did not solve the main political problems in the country; the difficult situation continues to worsen.

B. The situation of war and military and political aggression, with its subsequent destruction of our national economy and mourning for Nicaraguan families.

C. The lack of basic public freedom for the necessary democratic and patriotic activities of all of the political forces in the nation.

D. The government's efforts which have thus far not been able to lead Nicaragua toward a solution to its deepening crisis.

E. The political instability that afflicts the country prevents any solution to the grave national problems.

F. An overwhelming economic situation is inexorably hitting our people and deters any progress in our nation.

G. Increased inflation has provoked alarm and worsened the national economic crisis; workers' salaries have plummeted and poverty and indigence prevails among the masses.

2. Due to these circumstances and facts which have been ascertained and recognized by everyone, we agree that the dialogue is urgently necessary to patriotically unite our efforts throughout the nation, advocating agreements based on a national consensus that allow us to seek specific, effective, and immediate solutions to restore peace, tranquillity, and stability in our country. These conditions are indispensable to countering the crisis and seeking the nation's prosperity and our social progress.

3. Thus, we value the efforts exerted thus far in the search for national solutions to the problems which afflict all Nicaraguan people as highly positive. This includes the agreements derived from the political parties' summit and the documents drafted during the national dialogue, up to the moment of its indefinite postponement.

4. Based on all these facts, we propose:

A. The reorganization of the agenda to be discussed at a renewed national dialogue so that it abides by the guidelines stated in this document.

B. The renewal of the national dialogue with the political parties that will discuss and approve the pertinent agreements.

C. The convoking of labor, social, and church organizations to present a report and hear their respective viewpoints.

[Signed] Constitutionalist Liberal Party; Nicaraguan Socialist Party; Communist Party of Nicaragua; Social Christian Party; Independent Liberal Party; Social Democratic Party; Popular Social Christian Party; Nicaraguan Conservative Party; Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua

PPSC'S DIAZ SAYS TALKS CANNOT REPLACE ASSEMBLY

PA141431 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Mauricio Diaz, Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC] deputy, said yesterday that national dialogue cannot replace the work of the National Assembly. He said: The dialogue will not be placed before the National Assembly.

The leader said that there are some political forces trying to undermine the representative character of the National Assembly. However, Diaz said that his party will strongly oppose those attempts because the Assembly is a means of carrying out a dialogue.

He said: We do not want to replace an assembly that we, as a political party that participated in the electoral process, helped establish. The PPSC deputy added: The political parties that abstained from that process claim the Assembly is not representative and are trying to recover ground they lost by not participating in the elections.

CDN'S ESPINOSA SEES HOPE IN ORTEGA ADDRESS

PA121445 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Text] Jose Espinosa, vice president of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN, told "The Awakening" newscast that while the people had expected more from President Daniel Ortega's speech, there was some hope in his words.

[Begin recording] Dear listeners, we have contacted Jose Espinosa, vice president of the CDN and leader of the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions and asked his viewpoint on Commander Daniel Ortega's speech at his inauguration as president of Nicaragua.

[Espinosa] To be frank, it is difficult to give an opinion of the different points mentioned by Commander Ortega. However, I remember some topics that caught my attention because they were not a repetition of Commander Ortega's previous statements.

On this occasion we noted his desire to represent all Nicaraguans regardless of their political affiliation and he also reiterated his invitation to the armed groups to abandon the armed struggle. In addition, he expressed his desire to negotiate peace with the U.S. Government. All of this is encouraging for the Nicaraguan people. I also noticed his willingness to seek the unity of the Nicaraguan people. I think that these were some of the most relevant points in his speech and the ones that I consider most important as [words indistinct], although perhaps the people expected more. However, we are advancing slowly.

[Reporter] What is your opinion of his statement that points reached at the summit as part of the dialogue must be respected?

[Espinosa] Well, I think that as a member of the FSLN, which was represented at the summit by a delegate who signed the agreements reached, this was the right thing to do. However, I think that another important aspect would be to support the Contadora Group's efforts which, in my opinion, are facing one of the worst crises since the group's inception. He also stressed that the Nicaraguan Government will support the Contadora Group's efforts, which I also consider interesting.

[Reporter] Thank you very much Espinosa for this statement for "The Awakening" newscast.

NEWS MEDIA DIRECTOR ON LA PRENSA CENSORSHIP

PA110420 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Jan 85 p 12

[Text] The rightist evening newspaper LA PRENSA did not circulate on Tuesday and Wednesday. This did not attract much attention until the teletypes of some news agencies well known in the Western Hemisphere noisily repeated the loud-mouthed declarations of LA PRENSA spokesmen.

As usual, LA PRENSA's move did not surprise anyone. Again they pose as "victims" and launch accusations related to an "excess of censorship." (?)

Later BARRICADA talked to Lieutenant Nelba Blandon, director of the Interior Ministry's media communications directorate, and confirmed what had already been foreseen. She explained yesterday afternoon: "We did not know the situation and learned through wire dispatches that this newspaper would not circulate."

She went on to say: "This strategy by the LA PRENSA people does not surprise us and it is not new. Whenever there is an important international event in Nicaragua, the LA PRENSA people take advantage of the fact that there are a number of foreign journalists and personalities here to bring about a situation that can be used as a weapon against the revolutionary government." She recalled many similar situations and mentioned, as an example, a meeting of the UN Security Council, during which Commander Daniel Ortega denounced crimes committed by mercenaries and the fact that U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick -- a Somozist task force has been named after her -- accused Nicaragua of press censorship.

Well, we of BARRICADA said LA PRENSA complains of "excessive censorship." Lt Blandon smiled and, proof in hand, showed us that this is not so and that the LA PRENSA publishers "conscientiously violate the 19 July 1984 decree," that forbids the dissemination of reports that affect national security and military reports not received from official sources.

She stressed: "The media communications directorate abides by legal decrees and the LA PRENSA spokesmen were clearly told this, but the publishers deliberately introduce illegal material to force us to forbid it." She then added: "This trick is not new. LA PRENSA wants to boycott the elected officials' inauguration. In fact, LA PRENSA withheld from the public the information related to the installation of the National Assembly." Tuesday's provocation was staged through the inclusion in the newspaper of "a defense of the activities of persons associated with counterrevolutionaries and by disseminating unofficial military information" and distorted reports in an effort to create conflicts with neighboring countries, thus sabotaging the state's peace policy and endangering the nation's security."

In short, this is but a repetition of the coarse move of violating law in order to be able to accuse the government of violating it. This is somewhat akin to the robber who shouts: Thief! Thief!

BROOKLYN RIVERA DEMANDS END TO ATLANTIC FIGHTING

PA142028 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] San Jose, ANN -- Nicaraguan minority leader Brooklyn Rivera has asked the Nicaraguan Government to end hostilities in the Atlantic area as a condition for continuing the dialogue begun in December with Sandinist authorities. The Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata] leader said that the Nicaraguan Army has not shown respect for the civilian population during its offensive to recover Misurasata-held positions. In order to resume the dialogue aimed at achieving peace agreements, as is planned for the upcoming days, it is necessary that military actions in the area be suspended, he said.

On 8 and 9 December Rivera held the first meeting with FSLN Commander Luis Carrion in Bogota, Colombia, during which initial principles were agreed on. Talks are scheduled to continue on 19 and 20 January, but it will only be possible to hold them if the Managua government halts the military operation that, according to Rivera, it is conducting in an important area of the Atlantic coast that is inhabited by the indigenous communities.

Brooklyn Rivera also said that the Ortega-led government is drafting a plan to develop Nicaragua's ethnic minorities that does not respect the wishes and cultural tradition of these peoples, who have traditionally been isolated from the mainstream of Nicaraguan society. Nevertheless, the Misurasata leader said that he is willing to continue seeking a peaceful solution to the conflict and that he is very saddened by the fact that the other counterrevolutionary groups do not understand his interest in negotiating peace with the Sandinist government.

Rivera said that Misurasata is still part of the counterrevolutionary Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, which also includes the group commanded by Eden Pastora and other organizations, but described relations with that movement as quite cold. In the past few days Rivera has been in a Costa Rican hospital where he is recovering from wounds sustained in Nicaragua. The counterrevolutionary leader entered Costa Rica after he was wounded in clashes between Misurasata and the Sandinist Army.

CONTRA LEADERS SET CONDITIONS FOR POLITICAL SOLUTION

PA110321 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Jan 85 p 25

[Advertisement by the Nicaraguan Unity for Reconciliation, UNIR, dated "Central America," 7 January]

[Text] In view of the alleged opening that the FSLN will announce on 10 January, the date of the inauguration of Daniel Ortega who was appointed Nicaraguan president through a pseudo-electoral process filled with arbitrary and illegal actions, the UNIR states:

1. All of the political openings sponsored by the FSLN have fallen within the well-known Leninist tactic of taking two steps forward and one step back. 2. Nevertheless, we are willing to keep the doors open for a political solution to the grave Nicaraguan problem which must address the following essential aspects of the national crisis:

- A. Derogation of the state of emergency, and full reestablishment of all freedoms, especially those of expression, organization, mobilization, and worship.
- B. Immediate promulgation of a general amnesty decree without conditions or limitations that will cover all those arrested, persecuted, or condemned for political reasons and those who, due to the persecution, voluntarily reside outside Nicaragua.
- C. Immediate withdrawal from the national territory of foreign troops and advisers as well as the so-called internationalists even when they appear as naturalized Nicaraguans.
- D. Presence of qualified international personalities who will help in the formulation of verification and control mechanisms that will guarantee the fulfillment of previous points A, B, and C, and the agreements that a national dialogue might produce.
- E. Beginning of a national dialogue within 30 days and with the participation of all internal and external civic and armed sectors of the country to address the following agenda:
 1. Guarantee of the existence of and respect for the human rights of all Nicaraguans without exception. For this purpose, the Inter-American Human Rights Commission of the OAS will be immediately asked to undertake a full study of the human rights situation in Nicaragua as of October 1978.
 2. Reestablishment of the exclusive right of the judicial branch to administer justice, giving it full autonomy within the framework of a healthy separation of powers among the branches of the Nicaraguan Government.
 3. Immediate promulgation of a decree that establishes the separation of the state-party-army and that eliminates the parastate and paramilitary institutions such as the militias, Sandinist Defense Committees, and mobs which are instruments of repression and intimidation.

4. Depoliticization of the Sandinist People's Army and the obligatory military service, establishing formulas for their reorganization and reduction as well as the creation of a national police with a professional character that will provide service the various national sectors.
5. Publication and revision of all agreements that the FSLN has secretly signed with Cuba, Libya, Bulgaria, Vietnam, Laos, North Korea, the Soviet Union, and East Germany as well as with such organizations as the PLO, Basque Fatherland and Liberty, the Red Brigades, and so on; annulling all those that are harmful to national sovereignty or in some way involve Nicaragua in international terrorism or are not advisable to national interests.
6. Development of an independent and nonaligned foreign policy.
7. Promulgation of an electoral law for holding free and secret elections for a constituent assembly and national and municipal authorities within a year after the beginning of the national dialogue.
8. Full integration of the Atlantic coast into national life, guaranteeing respect for the culture and traditions of the various ethnic groups of the region and the rest of the country.
9. Revision by a judicial body or a special commission of all the cases in which the laws, decrees, or any resolutions have been adopted or applied in an arbitrary manner, especially those dealing with cases of confiscation, expropriation, and intervention.

If these topics are favorably resolved, thus permitting the beginning of Nicaragua's democratization, the organizations that make up the UNIR would be willing to return to the fatherland and to continue to struggle within a political process with independence, pluralism, and freedom.

[Signed] Alfonso Robelo for the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE; Adolfo Calero for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN; Wycliffe Diego for the Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas and Black Creoles

Central America, 7 January 1985

ARDE LEADERS DISCUSS ORTEGA INAUGURATION

Pastora Sees 'Another Cuba'

PA130035 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] San Jose, 11 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Guerrilla Eden Pastora, leader of one of the factions of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), has asserted "from somewhere in Central America" that "there is no doubt that Nicaragua has become another Cuba," in mainland America. This is how Commander Pastora interprets Daniel Ortega's inauguration. Pastora and Ortega were members of the junta of the government during the first stage of the victory of the Sandinist revolution.

In a communique sent surreptitiously to San Jose news media, the commander stressed that "there has been a radical Cubanization of what might have become a nationalistic and democratic revolution."

Pastora has charged that in the revolution "there are dark forces trying to perpetuate the exile of about 500,000 Nicaraguans."

The declaration, supported by ARDE's Revolutionary Directorate, formed also by Social Democrat Jose Davila and union leader Donald Castillo, identifies these forces with "those who advocate a return to the Somoquist past" and those who trade in a people's freedom for a chance to keep their imperialist dominance." Pastora and the ARDE directorate blame this situation on "former oligarchies that prevented the finding of political solutions" to the country's problems. The declaration also deemed guilty "the current collaborators who shamelessly serve Marxism-Leninism" and "to a larger extent," the nine dictators "who serve Cuban-Soviet imperialism full time."

After expressing ARDE's repudiation of Ortega's inauguration, the directorate describes the ceremony as an attempt at "legitimizing the usurpation of power." The document signed by Pastora, Davila, and Castillo adds that, in this manner, "11 years of dictatorship will be completed, equal to one-fourth of the duration of the Somoquist dictatorship."

The guerrilla leaders have said that their main reason for repudiating the elections from which Ortega emerged victorious is "the absence of freedom, which did not permit the people to exert their right to cast their votes freely as is stipulated in the human rights declarations."

Pastora said: "Our peasant insurrectionists will continue to fight the communist dominance of Managua." Pastora has asserted that he has "liberated" and has under his control 10,000 sq km of Nicaraguan territory and that he executes war actions in another 30,000 sq km. After reaffirming his forces' pledge to continue the struggle for freedom, he promised "to forge ahead until the Nicaraguan revolution is recovered."

Castillo on Ortega Speech

PA130049 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Statement by Donald Castillo Orozco, member of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Revolutionary Directorate; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] The institutionalization of repression and terror and the assumption of the office of president by one of those who betrayed the Nicaraguan revolution is one and the same thing. Speaking cynically and shamelessly during his inauguration ceremony, Daniel Ortega said that they respect human rights, while the truth is that, during 5 years of misgovernment, the nine enemies of the people have (?trampled) on the right to life, freedom of religion and worship, freedom of expression, and freedom of political and union organization. In short, there has been a systematic violation of the human rights that the pseudopresident today alleges to represent.

In addition, he offered an amnesty stipulating as a prerequisite the surrender of arms to the Honduran and Costa Rican Governments. This is an attempt to duplicate what the Somoquist dictatorship did 51 years ago when Augusto Cesar Sandino, general of free men, and his staff were murdered.

Ortega speaks of nonalignment, while the truth is that they have served the USSR's ideological and political interests and have always been supported by the countries of the Soviet bloc. Communist invasions and massacres carried out in Afghanistan and Poland have elicited no reaction from the Sandinist government. For this reason, the Christian Workers Solidarity, STC, rejects and repudiates this new farce the Marxist-Leninist totalitarians have mounted in Nicaragua.

In addition, today more than ever we urge the Nicaraguan people to join the internal resistance and ARDE to fight the totalitarian dictatorship and release our people from the chains of slavery.

Without totalitarianism or return to the past.

[Signed] Donald Castillo, member of ARDE Revolutionary Directorate

Davila on Ortega 'Hypocrisy'

PA122319 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 11 Jan 85

[Statement by Jose Davila, member of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Revolutionary Directorate; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] The Revolutionary Directorate of ARDE wishes to point out regarding dictator Daniel Ortega's speech that we have reached some conclusions that we want to discuss for the Nicaraguan people. ARDE notes that Ortega's tirade did not present anything new for Nicaragua, our people, or the international community.

Ortega again showed his hypocrisy, his lies, and his repetitious insistence on cliches, such as a national dialogue. The speech does not mean an opening at all; it does not mean hope for Nicaragua. His speech means the continuation of the repression and shortages from which Nicaragua has been suffering for these 5 years.

Let's mention some of the topics discussed by dictator Ortega. First of all, the national dialogue: All opposition forces and ARDE have been advocating a dialogue for a long time. When the so-called elections were announced, we noted some of the necessary conditions for our participation. Since the FSLN is Marxist-Leninist, it never listened to or heeded our proposals for a dialogue. This forced us to continue our armed struggle beside the people and peasants to rescue the revolution. Now Ortega speaks of a dialogue, but we no longer believe in a dialogue with him. We no longer believe they are sincerely considering a dialogue. They have mentioned a dialogue, but they have never meant it. They have promised to hold a dialogue many times, but they have failed to make good on their word.

The FSLN's dialogue is aimed at deceiving international organizations or, at most, at a dialogue to make small concessions that don't solve Nicaragua's political problem. Ortega was hypocritical when he reiterated his supposed willingness to sign the Contadora document and announced immediately afterward that the government would continue buying arms. To buy more arms for the FSLN when the people suffer shortages, repression, and all sorts of limitations is a crime against mankind, as it is to continue spending money on arms to murder the Nicaraguan people.

Against all Contadora recommendations and all that might represent a step toward pacification, the dictator has announced the purchase of more arms. How can the FSLN continue purchasing arms when the Nicaraguan people need food and clothes and do not enjoy the liberty to work wherever they want, when the peasants cannot sell their crops and have to conceal them? How can the FSLN make plans to purchase arms and at the same time say they are willing to sign the Contadora document?

Ortega, however, was most absurd and hypocritical when he said in his speech that those who have taken up arms should hand over their arms in Honduras in Costa Rica.

We of ARDE are not included in this part of Ortega's speech. But just in case Ortega is suggesting that ARDE is operating in Costa Rica and has camps there, we tell him: You are ridiculous. ARDE is a revolutionary, democratic, truly Sandinist organization that fights the Nicaraguan communists in the country's south, east, and center. We do not have a single round of ammunition or rifle outside our homeland. Our 7,000 fighters and thousands of sympathizers are already fighting in Chontales and Boaco. We will not surrender our arms or give up our fighting spirit, because we will continue fighting against those who betrayed the revolution. We will continue fighting the atheist communism they are trying to impose in Nicaragua. Ortega has definitely been ridiculous because the international community has seen him give the impression that not only do they not have a solution to Nicaraguan problems, but that theirs is an isolated government without moral or political support. None of those who listened to his speech could detect a solution to the problems. He did not mention a solution to the national production problem, how to stimulate private investments, how to recover international prestige in the community of nations. He did not present any solution to the nation's serious problems that will continue to exist and grow worse, because this government simply cannot provide solutions to our people's problems.

In addition, all who listened to Ortega's speech became aware that power will be more concentrated from now on. Formerly, there was a representative who, despite his being a puppet, served so that the FSLN could say there were even conservatives in the junta of the government. Today power has been concentrated in Ortega, who will be advised in private by the other eight commanders. Thus, they will be the only rulers. At least appearances were maintained before with a government junta, but today Ortega is the dictator. Political power will now be even more concentrated.

The fact that the inauguration was not attended by any president or head of state except the Cuban dictator shows that Nicaragua, our country, is alone because of the government of the nine traitors. It has lost its prestige and is now seen as just another communist puppet. The absence of democratic representatives at the ceremony shows that Nicaragua has lost its prestige and, because of the nine who betrayed the revolution, is now seen with scorn.

Thus, there is no solution for Nicaragua so long as this regime exists. Ortega's tirade did not present anything new. The national situation will remain the same and will worsen in some aspects. The Nicaraguan Government will have to lower its collective head in Central America from now on. We saw how, taking advantage of this show they mounted, some Sandinist People's Army [EPS] soldiers raided Costa Rican territory in an effort to outflank Commander Pastora's and ARDE's forces who are in the south of Nicaragua. The recovery of the revolution is definitely making headway. The Contadora Group, which is trying to do the impossible, can do no more due to the FSLN's totalitarian stance. In addition, we want to warn of the evils that will become institutionalized in Nicaragua. The commanders will not enjoy international prestige. We tell the Nicaraguan people that we don't care if Ortega will be president for 6 years. No one will be able to stop ARDE's forces. Led by Commander Pastora, these forces have grown steadily, and ARDE's political project, which is revolutionary and democratic, grows deeper and deeper in the hearts of Nicaraguans. To hell with Ortega and his tirades. We know that ARDE moves forward and that the peasants support ARDE. The young soldiers of the EPS, who no longer want to be instruments of the nine communists, have been joining ARDE.

This is our response to Ortega, who did not announce anything new. The only new announcement is that ARDE will continue advancing and hopes to recover the revolution so that we can finally have a peaceful, progressive, and free country, where the human rights of Nicaraguans are respected.

ARDE ON AVOIDING CONFLICT AMONG ANTI-SANDINIST FORCES

PA150150 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, led by Eden Pastora charged this morning that there are groups in southern Nicaragua coming from Honduras that are trying to provoke Pastora's forces. Jose Davila, member of ARDE's Political Directorate, said that these groups have come from Honduras and have settled in southern Nicaragua near Pastora's forces with the intention of provoking a conflict. ARDE's directorate warned that if the group's opposing the Sandinist government clash with each other it could lead to the [word indistinct] of southern Nicaragua.

STEADMAN FAGOTH ADMITS REMARKS 'WENT TOO FAR'

PA130410 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Steadman Fagoth, leader of the Miskitos, Sumos, and Ramas [Misura] Indians who was expelled from Honduras recently, has admitted that he went too far in his remarks. In statements to this radio station from somewhere in Central America, Fagoth said that what happened to him in Honduras would also have occurred in Guatemala, El Salvador, or Costa Rica. In an exclusive statement for Radio Impacto, he said:

[Begin recording] I understand the stance assumed by the Honduran Government. I admit to having violated the rules of the game prevailing in closely related countries such as those in Central America. Honduras has shown generosity and humanitarianism, toward the many thousands of Nicaraguan refugees who flee the Sandinist hordes. Therefore, I, Steadman Fagoth, admit to having violated these norms that are to be maintained.

I was neither a refugee nor an exile in Honduras. I am simply a guerrilla who leaves the heroic Nicaraguan mountains when contact with the outside world becomes necessary. We mean contact with journalists because they don't go where we are in the mountains, and sometimes we have to come out for a variety of reasons. It was precisely in one of these instances that they surprised me. It is worthwhile to say that I would also have been expelled from El Salvador, Guatemala, or Costa Rica.

This is the risk we democratic guerrillas must take. This expulsion does not necessarily mean that I will be removed from the struggle for freedom, because I will always be on the move to struggle for freedom. Nicaragua has borders on all sides.

I hereby take this opportunity to ask the Contadora Group to make a pronouncement regarding our request for them to intervene to carry out the exchange of the 23 prisoners in our hands for 10 of our men who are in the communist cells in Nicaragua. [end recording]

In addition, the Misura leader said that all of the residents of Tasba Pouni on the Atlantic have been forced to seek shelter in the mountains and that they are safe somewhere with their commanders and prisoners.

Regarding Ortega's offer of amnesty for those in arms, Fagoth said that this is a Marxist trick that they know and will not fall for. Finally, Fagoth confirmed the declarations by Nicaraguan Democratic Force President Adolfo Calero in Washington yesterday. Calero said that the bases have been laid for a union of all political and military groups opposed to the Sandinists.

CASTRO MEETS ARGENTINE OFFICIAL IN MANAGUA

PA130422 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Text] Cuba's top leader Fidel Castro has met in Managua with Argentine Vice President Victor Martinez, with whom he discussed the economic situation in that South American country and prospects for trade exchange between the two countries. Fidel Castro and Victor Martinez were among the foreign guests at the ceremony in which Daniel Ortega assumed the Nicaraguan presidency.

CASTRO RETURNS FROM NICARAGUAN INAUGURATION

FL141130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] After more than 3 days in Nicaragua, where he attended Daniel Ortega's inauguration as president of Nicaragua, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has returned to Cuba. Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and FAR minister, and other Politburo members greeted him at the Havana airport.

In Nicaragua, Fidel also attended the inauguration of the Victoria de Julio sugar mill, which is a symbol of the cooperation between the two nations. At the ceremony, Fidel was awarded the Augusto Cesar Sandino Order, the highest award Nicaragua gives.

FIDEL, RAUL CASTRO NOMINATED TO CONGRESS

FL142234 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1909 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Army General Raul Castro today were nominated to the party's third congress by the internationalist medical contingent working in Ethiopia. The Cuban internationalist medical contingent's meeting began the preparatory organizing process for the party's third congress to be held this year in our country.

CASTRO CHAIRS EFFICIENCY MEETING OPENING

FL142132 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, party first secretary, has chaired the opening ceremony of our party's national meeting on economic efficiency of activities included in the budget.

Over 700 delegates are attending the meeting which culminates a discussion process held last year in the centers of other party organs of the units, included in the budget.

This meeting is very important at the time all our people, and especially the labor movement, intend to win the battle for savings, economic efficiency, and profitability in all areas of the country.

At this moment, the delegates are meeting in six working commissions: public health, science and technology, culture and sports, education, management, and community services, chaired by party leaders.

CONGOLESE DELEGATION MEETS WITH FLAVIO BRAVO

FL150056 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Flavio Bravo, Central Committee member and president of the People's Government National Assembly, today met with Jean Ganga Zanzou, Politburo member of the Congolese Labor Party and president of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of the Congo, who is on an official visit to our country, which will end today.

During their stay in Cuba, the delegation headed by Jean Ganga Zanzou visited Santiago de Cuba and the Isle of Youth, placed a floral wreath on Jose Marti's monument in Revolution Square, and met with Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque.

Receives Key to City

FL150204 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] The key to the City of Havana has been handed over to Jean Ganga Zanzou, president of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of the Congo and Politburo member of the Congolese Labor Party. Oscar Fernandez Mel, Central Committee member and president of the People's Government Provincial Assembly, handed over the key in a formal ceremony in the city's museum.

The Congo's Ambassador to Cuba Robert Issombo and (Alyce Drafidanga), the Congolese National Assembly second secretary, accompanied the Congolese leadership along with two other members of the Congolese delegation as it concluded its visit to our country today.

Fernandez Mel said, as he handed over the key to the city, that with the key goes also our solemn solidarity message and our eternal friendship, hoping that the relations between the Cuban and Congolese assemblies and governments will continue to be strengthened for the benefit of our countries. Before the ceremony, the president of the Congo's National Assembly and his accompanying delegation were received at the People's Government Provincial Assembly Executive Committee office by Fernandez Mel and toured Havana's historical sites, among them, the Africa House.

CZECHOSLOVAK YOUTH LEADER ARRIVES IN SANTIAGO

FL150230 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Jaroslav Jeneral, president of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth, and alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of that sister European nation, arrived this morning in Santiago de Cuba, as part of a tour of our country.

MACHADO VENTURA, LAGE PRESIDE OVER UJC MEETING

FL141345 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1302 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Politburo member, and Carlos Lage, alternate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Union of Young Communists [UJC], have presided over the UJC Pinar del Rio provincial assembly to assess accomplishments. At the meeting, the participants proposed that the next youth and friendship festival with a sister nation be held in Pinar del Rio Province.

FRENCH FRIENDSHIP GROUP ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA140347 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] A delegation of parliamentarians of the Cuba-France Friendship Group led by its president, Manuel Escutia, arrived in Havana last night invited by the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP]. ANPP Secretary Jose Aranaburo welcomed the guests at the Jose Marti International Airport in Havana and explained to them the full schedule they will be following during their visit, which will include visits to several centers of economic and cultural interest.

COMMENTARY ASSESSES IMPACT OF USSR ASSISTANCE

PA132057 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In October 1984 Cuba and the USSR signed in Havana a long-term cooperation agreement effective until the year 2000. The ensuing program highlights the development that the economic, scientific, and technical bonds between the two countries have achieved to date. The document, signed by Cuban President Fidel Castro and USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, also guarantees further development and subsequent deepening of those links on a stable and lasting basis.

Since 1960, when bilateral relations resumed, relations between the two countries have consistently grown and have reached a high point. Thanks to USSR economic and technical assistance, a number of fields which were practically nonexistent in Cuba before the 1959 revolutionary triumph, have been developed. These include the following: steelmaking, manufacture of agricultural machinery, manufacture of machinery for the sugar industry, electronics, fertilizers, fisheries, and geological surveying.

In collaboration with the USSR, our country has created a stable base for the sugar industry. We have mechanized the sugar harvest to a high degree, so that in the upcoming harvest season it will be 60 percent mechanized. We are modernizing and building sugar mills. In addition, we have made radical changes in the field of energy, as we are preparing to use nuclear energy in the future.

The Cuban mining industry, particularly nickel production, has continued to grow. We have expanded the areas where we are conducting oil and other mineral resources exploration. We have expanded the textile industry's capacity.

In the coming years we will develop important potentials in energy, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, oil refining, production, and transportation. These chiefly include the Havana thermoelectrical plant, the first stages of nuclear energy plants, and the new oil refinery. The latter two are located in Cienfuegos Province. We must add to these projects the Punta Gorda nickel plant in Moa, the expansion of the Jose Marti steel plant, and reconstruction of the central railroad.

The long-term Cuban-USSR plan for the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation until the year 2000 gives priority to the fields of agriculture, industry, fuel and energy, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, electronics, and electrotechnics [electrotecnica], as well as to chemical, light, and medicinal industries. Moreover, the plan seeks to increase production of goods and, hence, bilateral trade.

The USSR is currently supplying all of Cuba's oil needs and oil by-products. We buy these products at prices lower than those on the international market. In addition, thanks to our bonds with the USSR, we meet our needs for grains, metals, fertilizers, wood, and other raw materials, as well as for agricultural and road construction equipment, means of transportation, and the like.

In turn, Cuba provides the USSR with increasing amounts of sugar at prices above the international market as well as nickel products, citrus fruits -- either as fresh fruit or in processed form -- and other goods which are important to the Soviet economy.

The bilateral program, which will last until the year 2000, reveals that economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries is becoming ever more developed and complete. Thus we can state that Cuba's successes in all social and economic spheres are the result of the efforts by our hardworking people, who took the socialist road toward development, and of the USSR's fraternal internationalist assistance.

'OUR AMERICA' VIEWS 'NEW PHASE' IN NICARAGUA

PA130132 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 11 Jan 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega has been sworn in as the constitutional president of Nicaragua. The ceremony, witnessed by more than 350 important social and political leaders of the world, took place on Thursday in Managua's Commander Carlos Fonseca Plaza of the Revolution.

Ortega is the first Nicaraguan head of state ever elected through truly free and democratic elections in which the people voted for peace and revolution. The political maneuvers, blackmail, and aggression of the United States and its allies could not diminish the legitimacy of the 4 November 1984 elections, which had the support and sympathy of most of the governments and progressive forces of the world.

A new phase begins in Nicaragua for revolutionary institutionalization and social and economic development. The new period will not be easy. What Somoziism left behind is still affecting the Nicaraguan economy, despite all the advances that have been made in a little over 5 years of revolution.

Much of the effort made by the people and the government in the next few years must be aimed at the economic field to establish the basis that will allow the country to overcome economic dependency and underdevelopment. It is important to dedicate much effort to the social and economic development of the country, but it is just as important to be prepared to defend the fatherland, which is constantly being threatened with an invasion by U.S. troops.

In addition, there is the war of attrition being waged by the counterrevolutionary groups sponsored by Washington. These groups comprise almost 12,000 men who attack areas in northern and southern Nicaragua and have already caused the death of thousands of civilians as well as much damage to the national economy. Unable to carry out big offensives or occupy cities, the counterrevolutionary groups have resorted to banditry and terrorist-type actions against the civilian population, and they are stealing from and destroying economic targets of the Sandinist revolution. This situation has forced the Nicaraguan revolutionary government to divert human and economic resources to defense. Defense and economic sectors represent the two areas to which Nicaragua must give priority attention for the next few years, according to the Sandinist leaders. The people are aware that the road ahead is a difficult one. However, the imperialist aggression against Nicaragua serves to reaffirm the legitimacy of the Sandinist revolution and its importance for the people of Latin America.

Nicaragua, that nation of little over 3 million people located in the heart of Central America, represents an insurmountable obstacle for the hegemonic plans of the United States in the area.

The anti-imperialist, Latin American, and democratic essence of the Sandinist revolution represents one of the most important values of that revolution, because it represents a vanguard position in face of the situation of the people of the continent and an answer, the only possible answer, to the general crisis of capitalism and the aggressiveness of imperialism and the national oligarchies.

This is why all the people of Latin America today view with optimism and hope this new institutionalization phase that began on Thursday in Nicaragua with the inauguration of Commander Daniel Ortega. With this inauguration, the Sandinist revolution has gained strength and is preparing to build the basis for economic, political, and social independence whose roots are the blood spilled by the 50,000 martyrs of the struggle against Somozism.

In the years of work to come, the Nicaraguan people and revolution will count, as they have until now, on the unlimited solidarity of all the people of our America and the world who view the cause of Sandino's fatherland as their own.

U.S. TAKES ADVANTAGE OF BORDER PROBLEMS

PA131756 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jan 85

[Report by PRELA correspondent Rafael Angel (Ugalbe) from San Jose, Costa Rica -- recorded]

[Text] The United States seems very eager to take advantage of the border problems between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and is focusing its military interests on these problems.

News sources reported that the U.S. Embassy in San Jose placed one of its military attaches at the disposal of the National Security Council. A San Jose radio station noted that John Taylor was appointed an observer to the Security Council (?without) giving further details. This statement coincided with other reports to the effect that Costa Rica will seek the help of friendly nations to acquire the arms needed to safeguard its border -- at least that was the information used by some political circles to analyze a border incident in (Barra del Colorado), located on Costa Rica's north Atlantic Coast.

According to the first reports, an unidentified arms commando group tried to enter Costa Rican territory through that strategic border region. The reports added that the unknown group used at least three patrol boats before making the frustrated attempt. [sentence as heard] In sum, the incident heightened tensions between the two Central American republics.

The U.S. administration and conservative sectors in this country seem ready to take advantage of this incident. The strong pressures against Nicaragua do not rule out actions against Jesus Fernandez Morales, Costa Rican ambassador to Nicaragua. A select group of conservative Costa Rican women have asked for Fernandez Morales' resignation.

NEW FOREIGN SERVICE, SECRETARIAT APPOINTMENTS

FL111759 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 2 Jan 85 pp 1, 9

[Text] President Salvador Jorge Blanco last night made several appointments, especially in the foreign service and the Foreign Secretariat. Mr Alfredo Licairac Bounpensiere was appointed national treasurer replacing Mr David Brewer Javier.

The other appointments are the following:

Mrs Elena Campagna de Read, under secretary of state for tourism;
Lic Luis Felipe Colon, under secretary of state for finance; replacing Lic Alfonso Abreu Collado who resigned;
Lic Magda Mejia de Marrero, ambassador in charge of Foreign Secretariat Protocol Division;
Dr Vincicio Martin Cuello Pereira, ambassador, alternate representative of Dominican Republic to OAS;
Lic Rudy Grullon, in charge of cultural affairs of the Dominican Republic Embassy in Haiti;
Mrs Sagie Roedan de Kalaff, first secretary of the Dominican Republic Embassy in Haiti;
Lic Jorge Yeara Nasser, deputy director of the Airport Department;
Dr Jose Enrique Mejia, consul general;
Retired Brigadier General P.N. Manuel Antonio Imbert Sanchez, Dominican Republic consul to Virgin Islands seated in St Thomas, replacing Mrs Rafaela Caamano Grullon;
Mr Antonio de Jesus Torres Morillo, assigned to the Foreign Secretariat;
Dr Manuel E. Guerrero Pou, in charge of the Department of General Affairs of the Foreign Secretariat;
Mr Octavio Caceres Michel, ambassador in charge of the European Division of the Foreign Secretariat;
Mrs Ana Estela Michel Diaz, designated as consul general in charge of collections of the Foreign Secretariat;
Mrs Mirian del Castillo de Nadal Consejero, in charge of the Department of Consular Affairs of the Foreign Secretariat;
Dr Homero Hernandez Almanzar, ambassador in charge of the American Affairs Division of the Foreign Secretariat;
Dr Maria Elena Munoz, ambassador in charge of the Haitian Affairs Division;
Mr Miguel Pichardo Olivier, counselor minister in charge of the exoneration section of the Foreign Secretariat;
Mrs Cinarah Cabral de Amiana, counselor minister in charge of the administrative affairs section of the Foreign Secretariat;
Mr Manelik Caton Licairac, ambassador, assistant to the under secretary of state for administrative affairs of the Foreign Secretariat;
Mr Roger Espaillat Bencosme, ambassador in charge of the Canada, United States, and Mexico section in the American Affairs Division of the Foreign Secretariat;
Dr Jose Enrique Mejia, consul general;
Dr Julio Bautista, designated attorney general of Santo Domingo's Court of Appeals, replacing Dr Jose Elias Fernandez Bisoño who resigned;
Lic Luis Coss, attorney general of the Santiago Court of Appeals, replacing Lic Arnaldo Lugo Aleman;
Lic Andres Alvarado, prosecutor of the judicial district of La Plata; replacing Lic Jose Persia;
Lic Jose Tolentino Arias, under secretary of state for industry and commerce.

BARBADOSSHIP TRANSPORTING ARMS, AMMUNITION RELEASED

PA141509 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1420 GMT 14 Jan 85

[Text] Bridgetown, 14 Jan (EFE) -- Barbados authorities released last night a Panamanian-flag ship which was detained last Friday after being stranded in the waters of this country with a cargo of 250 tons of weapons and ammunition. Tom Adams, prime minister and defense minister of Barbados, personally signed the order to release the ship, which was detained under military custody in the port of Bridgetown and whose crew of six refused to go ashore. The ship Hanni was sailing from Spain to Venezuela, according to German Dieter Karl Heb, the ship captain.

Heb, 44, said that the ship was supposed to pick up more weapons and ammunition in Venezuela before going on to Colombia. The captain noted that the cargo was not destined for Nicaragua, as the local authorities alleged, and complained of the way he was treated in Bridgetown by the government officials. Before continuing his voyage last night, Heb made it clear that he will never return to Bridgetown in view of the manner in which they were treated. He added that his ship has always transported weapons and ammunition which one government purchases from another. For his part, Adams reported that the Hanni was not engaged in any illegal activity, and could therefore resume its voyage. The ship was headed for Venezuela when it was stranded off Barbadian waters after having engine problems.

MINISTRY OF TOURISM, ENVIRONMENT CREATED

FL141656 Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 7 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Mr Tom Adams has announced the creation of a new ministry and the appointment of a new parliamentary secretary in his New Year message broadcast last night. Some changes have also been made to other ministers. The new ministry is that of tourism and the environment, to be headed by Mr Aaron Truss, while the new parliamentary secretary will be Mr Owen Arthur, who won the November 22 by-election in St Peter. Tourism was previously one of the portfolios of Mr Bernard St John, who is deputy prime minister and Minister of Trade and Industry. Mr Truss, who is currently a minister of state in the Prime Minister's Office, with responsibility for emergency relief, will be assuming the new duties on February 1. Mr Arthur, who will be parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Finance and Planning, replaces Mr St Clair Howell who Mr Adams said had accepted another appointment in government and had given up his seat in the Senate. Mr Arthur will assume duty from today. Mr Adams said Mr Arthur will assist in preparing the budget and will be given special responsibilities to reorganize certain departments in the ministry. Replacing Mr Arthur and Mr Howell in the Senate will be Mr Herbert Yearwood and Mr John Jordan.

A new unit is being set up in the ministry to deal with the offshore services regime put together over the last few years. "This unit will receive collective political supervision from me, from the minister of state in the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Senator (Clyde) Griffith, and from Mr Arthur," Mr Adams said. Two other ministers, Mr St John and Agriculture Minister Dr Richard Cheltenham, will be associated with the promotion of the off-shore regime by way of a Cabinet sub-committee, Mr Adams said. Responsibility for shipping and the port will be transferred from the Ministry of Transport and Works, whose responsibilities for highway construction and the local transport system have expanded enormously in recent years, to the Ministry of Trade and Industry. This ministry will now have two divisions, the prime minister said. One will be for trade and industry and the other for international transport, comprising civil aviation and shipping. It will continue to be headed by Mr St John with Mr Leroy Sisnett as his parliamentary secretary.

Ministers, Secretaries Listed

FL141710 Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 7 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Following is the Barbados cabinet at a glance, now that a number of changes have been made:

Prime Minister: Mr Tom Adams -- minister of finance and planning;
Deputy Prime Minister: Mr Bernard St John -- minister of trade, industry, international transport;
Dr Richard Cheltenham -- minister of agriculture, food and consumer affairs;
Miss Billie Miller -- minister of education;
Mr Louis Tull -- attorney general and minister of foreign affairs;
Mr Lloyd Brathwaite -- minister of housing and lands;
Mr Delisle Bradshaw -- minister of labour, social security;
Senator O'Brien Trotman -- minister of health and community services;
Mr Aaron Truss -- minister of tourism and the environment;
Mr Victor Johnson -- minister of transport and works;
Senator Nigel Barrow -- minister of information and culture;
Mr Lionel Craig -- minister of parliamentary affairs;
Senator Clyde Griffith -- minister of state with responsibility for energy and natural resources;

Parliamentary Secretaries:

Mr Owen Arthur -- Ministry of Finance and Planning;
Mr Leroy Sisnett -- Ministry of Trade, Industry, and International Transport.
Senator John Williams -- responsible for immigration.

GRENADAGOVERNMENT RESHUFFLES MINISTRIES, SECRETARIES

FL141930 Bridgetown CANA in English 2251 GMT 13 Jan 85

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Jan 13, CANA -- Grenada's six-week-old government has reshuffled permanent secretaries and incorporated a number of ministries into the Ministry of Finance, according to a statement from the Government Information Service (GIS). GIS said the Ministries of Planning, Trade, and Industrial Development had been incorporated into the Finance Ministry. The portfolios are all held by Prime Minister Herbert Blaize. Former secretary to Governor General Sir Paul Scoon, Maudree Budhoo, had been appointed cabinet secretary. Budhoo had been secretary to Blaize when he was chief minister of Grenada in the 1960's. The permanent secretary in the Prime Minister's Office, Margaret Dowe, has been replaced by Norbert Fletcher, previously permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Ms Dowe has taken over from Otto George as permanent secretary in the Ministry of Health, Housing, and Women's Affairs. George has been transferred to the Ministry of Communications and Works.

Other new permanent secretaries are -- Fay Rapiel (foreign and legal affairs); Ruth Rahim (agriculture, lands, fisheries); Elma Thorne (Ministry of Education); and Osbert Benjamin (labour, social affairs, cooperatives). A notable omission is Jimmy Emmanuel, who had been permanent secretary in the Ministry of Health during the 1983-84 interim government.